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| (54) Title: MEDICAL GRAFTING CONNECTORS AND FASTENERS | | | |
| (57) Abstract | | | |
| <p>A body tissue graft for use in a patient includes a frame structure made of a first elastic material, a covering of a second elastic material on the frame structure, the covering substantially filling openings in the frame structure, and a connector connected to the frame structure. Projections are secured to the connector structure. The projections facilitate attachment of the tubular graft in a patient by securing the graft to the body tissue with which the graft is employed. The connector selectively circumferentially expands and the projections selectively circumferentially expand. This may be done using an inflatable balloon to circumferentially expand the projections. A restraining member may be provided to restrain the projections in a cone shape so that an end of the graft may be used to open an aperture through a side wall of existing body organ tubing and a portion of the projections may enter the aperture.</p> | | | |

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MEDICAL GRAFTING CONNECTORS AND FASTENERSBackground of the Invention

This invention relates to medical grafting methods and apparatus, and more particularly to methods and apparatus for connecting or fastening tubular bypass grafts.

An example of the possible uses of the invention is a minimally invasive cardiac bypass procedure. This example will be considered in detail, but it will be understood that various aspects of the invention have many other possible uses.

Several procedures are known for revascularizing the human heart in order to treat a patient with one or more occluded coronary arteries. The earliest of these procedures to be developed involves exposing the heart by means of a midline sternotomy. Following surgical exposure of the heart, the patient's aorta and vena cava are connected to a heart/lung machine to sustain vital functions during the procedure. The beating of the heart is stopped to facilitate performance of the procedure. Typically, a suitable blood vessel such as a length of the patient's saphenous (leg) vein is harvested for use as a graft. The graft is used to create a new, uninterrupted

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channel between a blood source, such as the aorta, and the occluded coronary artery or arteries downstream from the arterial occlusion or occlusions. A variation of the above procedure involves relocating a mammary 5 artery of the patient to a coronary artery.

Although the above-described sternotomy procedures are increasingly successful, the high degree of invasiveness of these procedures and the requirement of these procedures for general anesthesia are 10 significant disadvantages. Indeed, these disadvantages preclude use of sternotomy procedures on many patients.

More recently, less invasive procedures have been developed for revascularizing the heart. An example of these procedures is known as thoracostomy, 15 which involves surgical creation of ports in the patient's chest to obtain access to the thoracic cavity. Specially designed instruments are inserted through the ports to allow the surgeon to revascularize the heart without the trauma of a midline sternotomy. 20 Drugs may be administered to the patient to slow the heart during the procedure. Some thoracostomy procedures involve relocating a mammary artery to a coronary artery to provide a bypass around an occlusion in the coronary artery.

25 Thoracostomy bypass procedures are less traumatic than sternotomy bypass procedures, but they are still too traumatic for some patients. Also, the number of required bypasses may exceed the number of mammary arteries, thereby rendering thoracostomy 30 procedures inadequate to fully treat many patients.

Another technique for revascularizing the human heart involves gaining access to the thoracic cavity by making incisions between the patient's ribs.

This procedure is known as thoracotomy. It is also substantially less traumatic than midline sternotomy, but it is still too traumatic for some patients.

In view of the foregoing, even less traumatic approaches have been developed for revascularizing a patient, as described in Goldsteen et al. U.S. patent application No. 08/745,618, filed November 7, 1996, and hereby incorporated by reference herein in its entirety. With such approaches, a graft (e.g., of saphenous vein) can be delivered to an operative site in the patient through the patient's existing arteries and veins. The graft is typically inserted between two attachment sites in the patient's existing body organs (e.g., between a site along the patient's aorta and a site along the coronary artery downstream from a coronary artery occlusion).

Thus the above-mentioned Goldsteen et al. reference shows, among other things, methods and apparatus for installing tubular bypass grafts intralumenally. The Goldsteen et al. reference shows methods and apparatus in which each end of the graft site is approached separately and intralumenally, penetrated, and then a longitudinal structure (e.g., element 150 in the Goldsteen et al. reference) is established between the ends of the graft site. This longitudinal structure may extend intralumenally all the way out of the patient's body from both ends of the graft site. The graft is fed into the patient's body intralumenally along the longitudinal structure until it is in the desired position extending from one end of the graft site to the other. Each end of the graft is then secured at a respective end of the graft site and

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the longitudinal structure is withdrawn from the patient.

Tubular artificial grafts are needed in various medical procedures. For example, such grafts 5 may be needed to replace diseased or damaged sections of natural tubular body tissue such as in the circulatory system, the urinary tract, etc. Or such grafts may be needed to make new connections in natural tubular body tissue systems such as bypass or shunt 10 connections in the circulatory system. In general, an artificial tubular graft may be needed as either a temporary or permanent installation.

Important considerations regarding the use of artificial grafts include ease of use, time required 15 for installation, secureness of installation, and performance after installation. Improvements are constantly sought in all of these areas.

It is therefore an object of this invention to provide improved grafts.

20 It is therefore a further object of this invention to provide improved methods and apparatus for the connection of grafts, whether natural or artificial.

It is therefore a further object of the 25 invention to provide improved graft structures for use in the repair, replacement, or supplementing of natural body organ structures or tissues, and to provide methods and apparatus for fastening or connecting such graft structures.

30 It is therefore a further object of this invention to provide improved methods and apparatus for installing medical grafts, whether natural or artificial.

Summary of the Invention

This and other objects of the invention are accomplished in accordance with the principles of the invention by providing apparatus for use as a body tissue graft and methods for securing the graft in a patient comprising a frame structure made of a first elastic material, a covering of a second elastic material on the frame structure, the covering substantially filling openings in the frame structure, and a connector connected to the frame structure. Projections are secured to the connector structure. The projections facilitate attachment of the tubular graft in a patient by securing the graft to the body tissue with which the graft is employed. The connector selectively circumferentially expands and the projections selectively circumferentially expand. This may be done using an inflatable balloon to circumferentially expand the projections and the connector. A restraining member may be provided to restrain the projections in a cone shape so that an end of the graft may be used to open an aperture through a side wall of existing body organ tubing and a portion of the projections may enter the aperture. The connector structures of this invention may be used with artificial grafts having any construction (i.e., other than the frame-and-covering construction mentioned above), and they may also be used with natural body tissue grafts.

Further features of the invention, its nature, and various advantages will be more apparent from the accompanying drawings and the following detailed description of the preferred embodiments.

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Brief Description of the Drawings

FIG. 1 is a simplified longitudinal sectional view showing a portion of an illustrative procedure and related apparatus in accordance with this invention.

5 FIG. 2 is a simplified longitudinal sectional view showing a portion of a more particular illustrative procedure and related apparatus in accordance with the invention.

10 FIG. 3 is a simplified longitudinal sectional view showing an illustrative embodiment of a portion of the FIG. 2 apparatus in more detail.

15 FIG. 4 is a view similar to FIG. 2 showing a later stage in the illustrative procedure depicted in part by FIG. 2, together with related apparatus, all in accordance with this invention.

FIG. 5 shows an even later stage in the illustrative procedure depicted in part by FIG. 4, together with related apparatus, all in accordance with this invention.

20 FIG. 6 is a view similar to FIG. 4 showing a still later stage in the illustrative procedure depicted in part by FIG. 5.

25 FIG. 7 is a simplified longitudinal sectional view of an illustrative embodiment of a portion of an illustrative apparatus in accordance with this invention.

FIG. 8 is a simplified elevational view of an illustrative embodiment of one component of the FIG. 7 apparatus.

30 FIG. 9 is a simplified longitudinal sectional view of an illustrative embodiment of another portion of the FIG. 7 apparatus.

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FIG. 10 is a view similar to a portion of FIG. 6 showing an even later stage in the illustrative procedure depicted in part by FIG. 6.

5 FIG. 11 is a view similar to FIG. 10 showing a still later stage in the FIG. 10 procedure.

FIG. 12 is a view similar to FIG. 11 showing an even later stage in the FIG. 11 procedure.

10 FIG. 13 is a view similar to another portion of FIG. 6 showing a still later stage in the FIG. 12 procedure.

FIG. 14 is a view similar to FIG. 13 showing an even later stage in the FIG. 13 procedure.

FIG. 14a is a view similar to FIG. 14 showing a still later stage in the FIG. 14 procedure.

15 FIG. 14b is a view similar to FIG. 14a showing an even later stage in the FIG. 14a procedure.

FIG. 15 is a view similar to FIG. 14b showing a still later stage in the FIG. 14b procedure.

20 FIG. 16 is a view similar to FIG. 15 showing an even later stage in the FIG. 15 procedure.

FIG. 17 is a simplified longitudinal sectional view of an illustrative embodiment of a portion of more apparatus in accordance with this invention.

25 FIG. 18 is a view similar to FIG. 12 showing a later stage in the FIG. 16 procedure.

FIG. 19 is a view similar to FIG. 18 showing a still later stage in the FIG. 18 procedure.

30 FIG. 20 is a view similar to FIG. 16 showing an even later stage in the FIG. 19 procedure.

FIG. 21 is a view similar to FIG. 20 showing a still later stage in the FIG. 20 procedure.

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FIG. 22 is a view similar to FIG. 21 showing an even later stage in the FIG. 21 procedure.

FIG. 23 is a view similar to FIG. 6 showing the end result of the procedure depicted in part by 5 FIG. 22.

FIG. 24 is a simplified longitudinal sectional view showing an end result similar to FIG. 23 but in a different context.

FIG. 25 is a simplified elevational view 10 (partly in section) showing another possible alternative construction of portions of the FIG. 7 apparatus.

FIG. 26 is a simplified longitudinal sectional view of the FIG. 25 apparatus in another 15 operating condition.

FIG. 26a is a simplified elevational view (partly in section) showing another possible alternative construction of portions of the FIG. 7 apparatus.

20 FIG. 26b is a simplified elevational view of an illustrative embodiment of one component of the apparatus shown in FIG. 26a.

FIG. 27 is a simplified end view of an 25 illustrative embodiment of a component of the graft shown in FIGS. 25 and 26.

FIG. 28 is an elevational view of a structure that can be used to make a particular embodiment of the apparatus portion shown in FIG. 27.

FIG. 29 is a simplified elevational view of a 30 subsequent condition of the FIG. 28 structure during fabrication.

FIG. 29a is a simplified enlargement of a portion of FIG. 29 with other components added.

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FIG. 30 is a simplified longitudinal sectional view showing another possible alternative construction of portions of the apparatus shown in FIG. 7.

5 FIG. 30a is a simplified longitudinal sectional view showing still another possible alternative construction of portions of the apparatus shown in FIG. 7.

10 FIG. 31 is a simplified longitudinal sectional view showing yet another possible alternative construction of portions of the apparatus shown in FIG. 7.

15 FIG. 32 is a simplified longitudinal sectional view showing still another possible alternative construction of portions of the apparatus shown in FIG. 7.

FIG. 33 is a view similar to FIG. 13 showing an alternative illustrative embodiment of certain components.

20 FIG. 34 is a view similar to a portion of FIG. 16 for the alternative embodiment shown in FIG. 33.

25 FIG. 34a is another view similar to FIG. 34 showing another alternative illustrative embodiment of the invention.

FIG. 34b is an elevational view taken from the right in FIG. 34a.

30 FIG. 35 is a simplified elevational view of apparatus which can be used as an alternative to certain apparatus components shown in FIG. 7.

FIG. 36 is a view similar to a composite of FIGS. 7 and 9 showing another alternative illustrative embodiment of certain aspects of the invention.

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FIG. 37 is a simplified elevational view showing another illustrative embodiment of an artificial graft constructed in accordance with the invention.

5 FIG. 38 is another view similar to FIG. 37 showing another operating condition of the FIG. 37 graft.

FIG. 39 is another view similar to FIG. 37 showing the graft being installed in tubular body
10 tissue.

FIG. 40 is another view similar to FIG. 39 showing a later stage in the installation of the graft.

Detailed Description of the Preferred Embodiments

Because the present invention has a number of
15 different applications, each of which may warrant some modifications of such parameters as instrument size and shape, it is believed best to describe certain aspects of the invention with reference to relatively generic schematic drawings. To keep the discussion from
20 becoming too abstract, however, and as an aid to better comprehension and appreciation of the invention, references will frequently be made to specific uses of the invention. Most often these references will be to use of the invention to provide a bypass around an
25 occlusion or obstruction (generically referred to as a narrowing) in a patient's coronary artery, and in particular a bypass from the aorta to a point along the coronary artery which is downstream from the coronary artery narrowing. It is emphasized again, however,
30 that this is only one of many possible applications of the invention.

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Assuming that the invention is to be used to provide a bypass from the aorta around a coronary artery narrowing, the procedure may begin by inserting an elongated instrument into the patient's circulatory system so that a distal portion of the instrument extends through the coronary artery narrowing to the vicinity of the point along the artery at which it is desired to make the bypass connection. This is illustrated by FIG. 1, which shows elongated instrument 100 entering the patient's circulatory system 10 at a remote location 12 and passing coaxially along vessels in the circulatory system until its distal end portion 104 passes through narrowing 22 in coronary artery 20 and reaches the downstream portion 24 of the artery to which it is desired to make a bypass connection. For example, the entry location 12 of instrument 100 may be a femoral (leg) artery of the patient, a brachial artery of the patient, or any other suitable entry point. It will be appreciated, however, that entry point 12 is typically remote from the location at which the bypass is to be provided, and that control of instrument 100 throughout its use is from the proximal portion 102 that is outside the patient at all times.

For the illustrative procedure being discussed, FIG. 2 shows a preferred embodiment of instrument 100 in more detail. As shown in FIG. 2, instrument 100 may include a catheter tube 110 which is inserted (from location 12 in FIG. 1) via the patient's aorta 30 to the ostium of coronary artery 20. Another tubular structure 120 is then extended from the distal end of catheter 110, through narrowing 22 to location 24.

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An illustrative construction of tubular structure 120 is shown in more detail in FIG. 3. There it will be seen that structure 120 may have two lumens 130 and 140. Near the distal end of structure 120, lumen 130 communicates with the interior of an inflatable balloon 132 on one side of structure 120, while lumen 140 opens out to the opposite side of structure 120. Lumen 140 contains a longitudinal structure 150 which may be a stylet wire with a sharpened distal tip 152. Structure 120 may be provided with a distal spring tip 122 to help guide the distal end of structure 120 along coronary artery 20 and through narrowing 22. A safety ribbon 123 (e.g., of the same material as tip 122) may be connected at its proximal end to the distal end of member 120 and at its distal end to the distal end of tip 122 to improve the performance of tip 122 and to help prevent separation of any portion of tip 122 from structure 120 in the event of damage to tip 122. Structure 120 may have radiologic (e.g., radio-opaque or fluoroscopically viewable) markers 124 at suitable locations to help the physician place the structure where desired in the patient's body. Catheter 110 may also have radiologic markers 112 for similar use. Balloon 132 is initially deflated. Longitudinal structure 150 is initially retracted within lumen 140. However, the distal portion of lumen 140 is shaped (as indicated at 142 in FIG. 2) to help guide the distal tip 152 of structure 150 out to the side of structure 120 when structure 150 is pushed distally relative to structure 120. This is discussed in more detail below. As earlier description suggests, each of components 110, 120, and 150 is separately controllable

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from outside the patient, generally indicated as region 102 in FIG. 1.

After instrument 100 is positioned as shown in FIGS. 1 and 2, a second elongated instrument 200 is 5 similarly introduced into the patient's circulatory system 10. For example, instrument 200 may enter the patient via a femoral artery, a brachial artery, or any other suitable location, which again is typically remote from the bypass site. If one femoral artery is 10 used to receive instrument 100, the other femoral artery may be used to receive instrument 200. Or the same femoral artery may be used to receive both instruments. Or any other combination of entry points may be used for the two instruments. Instrument 200 is 15 inserted until its distal end is adjacent to the point 34 in the circulatory system which it is desired to connect to point 24 via a bypass. This is illustrated in FIG. 4 where the distal end of instrument 200 is shown at location 34 in aorta 30. 20 The particular location 34 chosen in FIG. 4 is only illustrative, and any other location along aorta 30 may be selected instead. Radiologic markers 206 may be provided on the distal portion of instrument 200 to help the physician position the instrument where 25 desired. Note that FIG. 4 shows portions of instruments 100 and 200 side by side in aorta 30.

The next step in the illustrative procedure being described is preferably to deploy a snare loop 354 (FIG. 5) from the distal end 204 of instrument 30 200 through the aorta wall to a location outside the coronary artery wall adjacent coronary artery portion 24. This is explained in more detail in the above-mentioned Goldsteen et al. reference.

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(Alternatively, this step could be performed somewhat later.) Then stylet wire 150 is moved in the distal direction so that its distal tip 152 passes through the wall of the coronary artery. As was mentioned earlier, 5 the distal end of the stylet wire lumen in tube 120 is shaped to help guide stylet wire 150 through the coronary artery wall.

Once wire 150 is through snare loop 354, snare sheath or lumen 340 is moved distally relative to 10 the snare loop as shown in FIG. 5. This causes snare loop 354 to close down on wire 150. Snare sheath or lumen 340 also tends to trap the distal portion of wire 150 and to fold that wire portion back on itself inside sheath or lumen 340. The longitudinal 15 structures 150 and 350 are securely interengaged inside snare sheath or lumen 340. The next step is to pull snare wire 352 in the proximal direction all the way out of the patient. Because of the interengagement between wires 150 and 352, withdrawing wire 352 pulls 20 as much additional wire 150 into the patient from external location 102 (FIG. 1). When wire 352 has been completely removed from the patient, there is then one continuous wire 150 from outside the patient at 102, through the patient, to outside the patient again. 25 Wire 150 can now be moved in either longitudinal direction through the patient. This wire or another wire could be used to help pull various apparatus into the patient via the tube or tubes through which the wire passes.

30 After one continuous wire 150 has been established through the patient as described above, the other snare components such as 340 may be withdrawn from the patient by pulling them proximally out of

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catheter 210. The condition of the apparatus inside the patient is now as shown in FIG. 6. Note that the presence of fixed outlets for the wire from the distal portion of tube 120 and the distal end of catheter 210 5 prevents wire 150 from cutting tissues 20 and 30 when the wire is pulled in either longitudinal direction. The portion of wire 150 extending through the interior of the patient between elements 120 and 210 may have radiologic markers 154 equally spaced along its length. 10 These can be viewed radiologically by the physician to determine the distance between regions 24 and 34 via wire 150. This helps the physician select the correct length of graft needed between regions 24 and 34.

The next phase of the illustrative procedure 15 being described is to install a new length of tubing or graft between regions 24 and 34. The new length of tubing may be either an artificial graft, natural body organ tubing harvested from the patient's body, or a combination of artificial and natural tubing (e.g., 20 natural tubing coaxially inside artificial tubing). In the following discussion it is assumed that the new tubing is to be natural tubing (e.g., a length of the patient's saphenous vein that has been harvested for this purpose) inside an artificial conduit. When such 25 a combination of natural and artificial conduits is used, both conduits can be delivered and installed simultaneously, or the outer artificial conduit can be delivered and installed first, and then the inner natural conduit can be delivered and installed. The 30 following discussion initially assumes that the latter technique is employed.

An illustrative embodiment of an artificial graft 430 is shown in FIG. 8. Although any suitable

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construction can be used for the main portion of graft 430, a particularly preferred construction is shown and described in the above-mentioned Goldsteen et al. reference. For example, this graft construction 5 may include a tubular mesh framework 432 of nitinol covered with silicone 434 to substantially fill in the interstices in the framework. Additional details, features, and alternatives regarding this type of graft construction will be found in the above-mentioned 10 Goldsteen et al. reference, and in Bachinski et al. U.S. patent application No. 08/839,080, filed April 23, 1997, which is also hereby incorporated by reference herein in its entirety. Grafts having this type of construction are extremely elastic and they can be 15 radically deformed without damage or permanent change in shape. For example, a graft of this construction can be stretched to a small fraction of its original diameter, and it thereafter returns by itself to its original size and shape without damage or permanent 20 deformation of any kind. Grafts of this type can be made with any desired porosity (e.g., through the silicone). For use in the circulatory system, they can also be made so that they pulse in response to pressure pulses in the blood flowing through them, very much 25 like the pulsation of natural blood vessels. This can be important to discouraging the formation of clots in the graft.

In accordance with the above-stated assumptions, the next step in the procedure is to use 30 catheter 210 and wire 150 to deliver an artificial conduit such as graft 430 so that it extends between regions 24 and 34. The distal portion of an illustrative assembly 400 for doing this is shown in

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FIG. 7. As shown in FIG. 7 assembly 400 includes a threaded, conical, distal tip 412 mounted on a tubular member 410 (e.g., metal hypotube) through which wire 150 can freely pass. It should be mentioned here 5 that in this embodiment tip 412 is selectively collapsible to facilitate its withdrawal from the patient after it has served its purpose. Another tubular member 420 is disposed concentrically around tubular member 410. An inflatable balloon 422 is 10 mounted on the distal end of tubular member 420. Tubular member 420 includes an axially extending lumen (not shown in FIG. 7) for use in selectively inflating and deflating balloon 422. Balloon 422 is shown deflated in FIG. 7.

15 Coaxially around tubular member 420 is artificial graft conduit 430. As has been mentioned, an illustrative embodiment of a suitable graft conduit 430 is shown in FIG. 8 and includes a tube formed of a frame 432 of a first highly elastic 20 material (such as nitinol) with a covering 434 of a second highly elastic material (e.g., a rubber-like material such as silicone) substantially filling the apertures in the frame. At its distal end, extensions of frame 432 are flared out to form resilient struts 25 436. The struts 436 may have hooks and/or barbs disposed thereon. Near the proximal end of conduit 430 two axially spaced resilient flaps 438a and 438b with prongs 439 are provided.

In assembly 400 (see again FIG. 7, and also 30 FIG. 9), struts 436 and flaps 438 are compressed radially inwardly and confined within conduit delivery tube 440, which coaxially surrounds conduit 430.



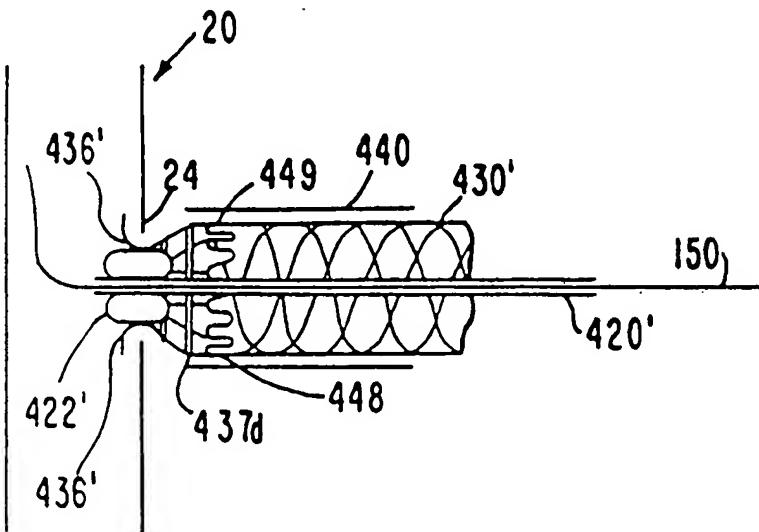
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(54) Title: MEDICAL GRAFTING CONNECTORS AND FASTENERS

(57) Abstract

A body tissue graft for use in a patient includes a frame structure made of a first elastic material, a covering of a second elastic material on the frame structure, the covering substantially filling openings in the frame structure, and a connector connected to the frame structure. Projections are secured to the connector structure. The projections facilitate attachment of the tubular graft in a patient by securing the graft to the body tissue with which the graft is employed. The connector selectively circumferentially expands and the projections selectively circumferentially expand. This may be done using an inflatable balloon to circumferentially expand the projections. A restraining member may be provided to restrain the projections in a cone shape so that an end of the graft may be used to open an aperture through a side wall of existing body organ tubing and a portion of the projections may enter the aperture.



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| BJ | Benin | IE | Ireland | MR | Mauritania | UA | Ukraine |
| BR | Brazil | IL | Israel | MW | Malawi | UG | Uganda |
| BY | Belarus | IS | Iceland | MX | Mexico | US | United States of America |
| CA | Canada | IT | Italy | NE | Niger | UZ | Uzbekistan |
| CF | Central African Republic | JP | Japan | NL | Netherlands | VN | Viet Nam |
| CG | Congo | KE | Kenya | NO | Norway | YU | Yugoslavia |
| CH | Switzerland | KG | Kyrgyzstan | NZ | New Zealand | ZW | Zimbabwe |
| CI | Côte d'Ivoire | KP | Democratic People's Republic of Korea | PL | Poland | | |
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| CN | China | KZ | Kazakhstan | RO | Romania | | |
| CU | Cuba | LC | Saint Lucia | RU | Russian Federation | | |
| CZ | Czech Republic | LI | Liechtenstein | SD | Sudan | | |
| DE | Germany | LK | Sri Lanka | SE | Sweden | | |
| DK | Denmark | LR | Liberia | SG | Singapore | | |
| EE | Estonia | | | | | | |

MEDICAL GRAFTING CONNECTORS AND FASTENERSBackground of the Invention

This invention relates to medical grafting methods and apparatus, and more particularly to methods and apparatus for connecting or fastening tubular bypass grafts.

An example of the possible uses of the invention is a minimally invasive cardiac bypass procedure. This example will be considered in detail, but it will be understood that various aspects of the invention have many other possible uses.

Several procedures are known for revascularizing the human heart in order to treat a patient with one or more occluded coronary arteries. The earliest of these procedures to be developed involves exposing the heart by means of a midline sternotomy. Following surgical exposure of the heart, the patient's aorta and vena cava are connected to a heart/lung machine to sustain vital functions during the procedure. The beating of the heart is stopped to facilitate performance of the procedure. Typically, a suitable blood vessel such as a length of the patient's saphenous (leg) vein is harvested for use as a graft. The graft is used to create a new, uninterrupted

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channel between a blood source, such as the aorta, and the occluded coronary artery or arteries downstream from the arterial occlusion or occlusions. A variation of the above procedure involves relocating a mammary 5 artery of the patient to a coronary artery.

Although the above-described sternotomy procedures are increasingly successful, the high degree of invasiveness of these procedures and the requirement of these procedures for general anesthesia are 10 significant disadvantages. Indeed, these disadvantages preclude use of sternotomy procedures on many patients.

More recently, less invasive procedures have been developed for revascularizing the heart. An example of these procedures is known as thoracostomy, 15 which involves surgical creation of ports in the patient's chest to obtain access to the thoracic cavity. Specially designed instruments are inserted through the ports to allow the surgeon to revascularize the heart without the trauma of a midline sternotomy. 20 Drugs may be administered to the patient to slow the heart during the procedure. Some thoracostomy procedures involve relocating a mammary artery to a coronary artery to provide a bypass around an occlusion in the coronary artery.

25 Thoracostomy bypass procedures are less traumatic than sternotomy bypass procedures, but they are still too traumatic for some patients. Also, the number of required bypasses may exceed the number of mammary arteries, thereby rendering thoracostomy 30 procedures inadequate to fully treat many patients.

Another technique for revascularizing the human heart involves gaining access to the thoracic cavity by making incisions between the patient's ribs.

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This procedure is known as thoracotomy. It is also substantially less traumatic than midline sternotomy, but it is still too traumatic for some patients.

In view of the foregoing, even less traumatic approaches have been developed for revascularizing a patient, as described in Goldsteen et al. U.S. patent application No. 08/745,618, filed November 7, 1996, and hereby incorporated by reference herein in its entirety. With such approaches, a graft (e.g., of saphenous vein) can be delivered to an operative site in the patient through the patient's existing arteries and veins. The graft is typically inserted between two attachment sites in the patient's existing body organs (e.g., between a site along the patient's aorta and a site along the coronary artery downstream from a coronary artery occlusion).

Thus the above-mentioned Goldsteen et al. reference shows, among other things, methods and apparatus for installing tubular bypass grafts intralumenally. The Goldsteen et al. reference shows methods and apparatus in which each end of the graft site is approached separately and intralumenally, penetrated, and then a longitudinal structure (e.g., element 150 in the Goldsteen et al. reference) is established between the ends of the graft site. This longitudinal structure may extend intralumenally all the way out of the patient's body from both ends of the graft site. The graft is fed into the patient's body intralumenally along the longitudinal structure until it is in the desired position extending from one end of the graft site to the other. Each end of the graft is then secured at a respective end of the graft site and

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the longitudinal structure is withdrawn from the patient.

Tubular artificial grafts are needed in various medical procedures. For example, such grafts 5 may be needed to replace diseased or damaged sections of natural tubular body tissue such as in the circulatory system, the urinary tract, etc. Or such grafts may be needed to make new connections in natural tubular body tissue systems such as bypass or shunt 10 connections in the circulatory system. In general, an artificial tubular graft may be needed as either a temporary or permanent installation.

Important considerations regarding the use of artificial grafts include ease of use, time required 15 for installation, secureness of installation, and performance after installation. Improvements are constantly sought in all of these areas.

It is therefore an object of this invention to provide improved grafts.

20 It is therefore a further object of this invention to provide improved methods and apparatus for the connection of grafts, whether natural or artificial.

It is therefore a further object of the 25 invention to provide improved graft structures for use in the repair, replacement, or supplementing of natural body organ structures or tissues, and to provide methods and apparatus for fastening or connecting such graft structures.

30 It is therefore a further object of this invention to provide improved methods and apparatus for installing medical grafts, whether natural or artificial.

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Summary of the Invention

This and other objects of the invention are accomplished in accordance with the principles of the invention by providing apparatus for use as a body

5 tissue graft and methods for securing the graft in a patient comprising a frame structure made of a first elastic material, a covering of a second elastic material on the frame structure, the covering substantially filling openings in the frame structure,

10 and a connector connected to the frame structure.

Projections are secured to the connector structure.

The projections facilitate attachment of the tubular graft in a patient by securing the graft to the body tissue with which the graft is employed. The connector

15 selectively circumferentially expands and the projections selectively circumferentially expand. This may be done using an inflatable balloon to circumferentially expand the projections and the connector. A restraining member may be provided to

20 restrain the projections in a cone shape so that an end of the graft may be used to open an aperture through a side wall of existing body organ tubing and a portion of the projections may enter the aperture. The connector structures of this invention may be used with

25 artificial grafts having any construction (i.e., other than the frame-and-covering construction mentioned above), and they may also be used with natural body tissue grafts.

Further features of the invention, its
30 nature, and various advantages will be more apparent from the accompanying drawings and the following detailed description of the preferred embodiments.

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Brief Description of the Drawings

FIG. 1 is a simplified longitudinal sectional view showing a portion of an illustrative procedure and related apparatus in accordance with this invention.

5 FIG. 2 is a simplified longitudinal sectional view showing a portion of a more particular illustrative procedure and related apparatus in accordance with the invention.

10 FIG. 3 is a simplified longitudinal sectional view showing an illustrative embodiment of a portion of the FIG. 2 apparatus in more detail.

15 FIG. 4 is a view similar to FIG. 2 showing a later stage in the illustrative procedure depicted in part by FIG. 2, together with related apparatus, all in accordance with this invention.

FIG. 5 shows an even later stage in the illustrative procedure depicted in part by FIG. 4, together with related apparatus, all in accordance with this invention.

20 FIG. 6 is a view similar to FIG. 4 showing a still later stage in the illustrative procedure depicted in part by FIG. 5.

25 FIG. 7 is a simplified longitudinal sectional view of an illustrative embodiment of a portion of an illustrative apparatus in accordance with this invention.

FIG. 8 is a simplified elevational view of an illustrative embodiment of one component of the FIG. 7 apparatus.

30 FIG. 9 is a simplified longitudinal sectional view of an illustrative embodiment of another portion of the FIG. 7 apparatus.

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FIG. 10 is a view similar to a portion of FIG. 6 showing an even later stage in the illustrative procedure depicted in part by FIG. 6.

5 FIG. 11 is a view similar to FIG. 10 showing a still later stage in the FIG. 10 procedure.

FIG. 12 is a view similar to FIG. 11 showing an even later stage in the FIG. 11 procedure.

10 FIG. 13 is a view similar to another portion of FIG. 6 showing a still later stage in the FIG. 12 procedure.

FIG. 14 is a view similar to FIG. 13 showing an even later stage in the FIG. 13 procedure.

FIG. 14a is a view similar to FIG. 14 showing a still later stage in the FIG. 14 procedure.

15 FIG. 14b is a view similar to FIG. 14a showing an even later stage in the FIG. 14a procedure.

FIG. 15 is a view similar to FIG. 14b showing a still later stage in the FIG. 14b procedure.

20 FIG. 16 is a view similar to FIG. 15 showing an even later stage in the FIG. 15 procedure.

FIG. 17 is a simplified longitudinal sectional view of an illustrative embodiment of a portion of more apparatus in accordance with this invention.

25 FIG. 18 is a view similar to FIG. 12 showing a later stage in the FIG. 16 procedure.

FIG. 19 is a view similar to FIG. 18 showing a still later stage in the FIG. 18 procedure.

30 FIG. 20 is a view similar to FIG. 16 showing an even later stage in the FIG. 19 procedure.

FIG. 21 is a view similar to FIG. 20 showing a still later stage in the FIG. 20 procedure.

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FIG. 22 is a view similar to FIG. 21 showing an even later stage in the FIG. 21 procedure.

FIG. 23 is a view similar to FIG. 6 showing the end result of the procedure depicted in part by 5 FIG. 22.

FIG. 24 is a simplified longitudinal sectional view showing an end result similar to FIG. 23 but in a different context.

FIG. 25 is a simplified elevational view 10 (partly in section) showing another possible alternative construction of portions of the FIG. 7 apparatus.

FIG. 26 is a simplified longitudinal sectional view of the FIG. 25 apparatus in another 15 operating condition.

FIG. 26a is a simplified elevational view (partly in section) showing another possible alternative construction of portions of the FIG. 7 apparatus.

20 FIG. 26b is a simplified elevational view of an illustrative embodiment of one component of the apparatus shown in FIG. 26a.

FIG. 27 is a simplified end view of an 25 illustrative embodiment of a component of the graft shown in FIGS. 25 and 26.

FIG. 28 is an elevational view of a structure that can be used to make a particular embodiment of the apparatus portion shown in FIG. 27.

FIG. 29 is a simplified elevational view of a 30 subsequent condition of the FIG. 28 structure during fabrication.

FIG. 29a is a simplified enlargement of a portion of FIG. 29 with other components added.

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FIG. 30 is a simplified longitudinal sectional view showing another possible alternative construction of portions of the apparatus shown in FIG. 7.

5 FIG. 30a is a simplified longitudinal sectional view showing still another possible alternative construction of portions of the apparatus shown in FIG. 7.

10 FIG. 31 is a simplified longitudinal sectional view showing yet another possible alternative construction of portions of the apparatus shown in FIG. 7.

15 FIG. 32 is a simplified longitudinal sectional view showing still another possible alternative construction of portions of the apparatus shown in FIG. 7.

FIG. 33 is a view similar to FIG. 13 showing an alternative illustrative embodiment of certain components.

20 FIG. 34 is a view similar to a portion of FIG. 16 for the alternative embodiment shown in FIG. 33.

25 FIG. 34a is another view similar to FIG. 34 showing another alternative illustrative embodiment of the invention.

FIG. 34b is an elevational view taken from the right in FIG. 34a.

30 FIG. 35 is a simplified elevational view of apparatus which can be used as an alternative to certain apparatus components shown in FIG. 7.

FIG. 36 is a view similar to a composite of FIGS. 7 and 9 showing another alternative illustrative embodiment of certain aspects of the invention.

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FIG. 37 is a simplified elevational view showing another illustrative embodiment of an artificial graft constructed in accordance with the invention.

5 FIG. 38 is another view similar to FIG. 37 showing another operating condition of the FIG. 37 graft.

FIG. 39 is another view similar to FIG. 37 showing the graft being installed in tubular body
10 tissue.

FIG. 40 is another view similar to FIG. 39 showing a later stage in the installation of the graft.

Detailed Description of the Preferred Embodiments

Because the present invention has a number of
15 different applications, each of which may warrant some modifications of such parameters as instrument size and shape, it is believed best to describe certain aspects of the invention with reference to relatively generic schematic drawings. To keep the discussion from
20 becoming too abstract, however, and as an aid to better comprehension and appreciation of the invention, references will frequently be made to specific uses of the invention. Most often these references will be to use of the invention to provide a bypass around an
25 occlusion or obstruction (generically referred to as a narrowing) in a patient's coronary artery, and in particular a bypass from the aorta to a point along the coronary artery which is downstream from the coronary artery narrowing. It is emphasized again, however,
30 that this is only one of many possible applications of the invention.

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Assuming that the invention is to be used to provide a bypass from the aorta around a coronary artery narrowing, the procedure may begin by inserting an elongated instrument into the patient's circulatory system so that a distal portion of the instrument extends through the coronary artery narrowing to the vicinity of the point along the artery at which it is desired to make the bypass connection. This is illustrated by FIG. 1, which shows elongated instrument 100 entering the patient's circulatory system 10 at a remote location 12 and passing coaxially along vessels in the circulatory system until its distal end portion 104 passes through narrowing 22 in coronary artery 20 and reaches the downstream portion 24 of the artery to which it is desired to make a bypass connection. For example, the entry location 12 of instrument 100 may be a femoral (leg) artery of the patient, a brachial artery of the patient, or any other suitable entry point. It will be appreciated, however, that entry point 12 is typically remote from the location at which the bypass is to be provided, and that control of instrument 100 throughout its use is from the proximal portion 102 that is outside the patient at all times.

For the illustrative procedure being discussed, FIG. 2 shows a preferred embodiment of instrument 100 in more detail. As shown in FIG. 2, instrument 100 may include a catheter tube 110 which is inserted (from location 12 in FIG. 1) via the patient's aorta 30 to the ostium of coronary artery 20. Another tubular structure 120 is then extended from the distal end of catheter 110, through narrowing 22 to location 24.

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An illustrative construction of tubular structure 120 is shown in more detail in FIG. 3. There it will be seen that structure 120 may have two lumens 130 and 140. Near the distal end of 5 structure 120, lumen 130 communicates with the interior of an inflatable balloon 132 on one side of structure 120, while lumen 140 opens out to the opposite side of structure 120. Lumen 140 contains a longitudinal structure 150 which may be a stylet wire 10 with a sharpened distal tip 152. Structure 120 may be provided with a distal spring tip 122 to help guide the distal end of structure 120 along coronary artery 20 and through narrowing 22. A safety ribbon 123 (e.g., of the same material as tip 122) may be connected at 15 its proximal end to the distal end of member 120 and at its distal end to the distal end of tip 122 to improve the performance of tip 122 and to help prevent separation of any portion of tip 122 from structure 120 in the event of damage to tip 122. Structure 120 may 20 have radiologic (e.g., radio-opaque or fluoroscopically viewable) markers 124 at suitable locations to help the physician place the structure where desired in the patient's body. Catheter 110 may also have radiologic markers 112 for similar use. Balloon 132 is initially 25 deflated. Longitudinal structure 150 is initially retracted within lumen 140. However, the distal portion of lumen 140 is shaped (as indicated at 142 in FIG. 2) to help guide the distal tip 152 of structure 150 out to the side of structure 120 when 30 structure 150 is pushed distally relative to structure 120. This is discussed in more detail below. As earlier description suggests, each of components 110, 120, and 150 is separately controllable

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from outside the patient, generally indicated as region 102 in FIG. 1.

After instrument 100 is positioned as shown in FIGS. 1 and 2, a second elongated instrument 200 is 5 similarly introduced into the patient's circulatory system 10. For example, instrument 200 may enter the patient via a femoral artery, a brachial artery, or any other suitable location, which again is typically remote from the bypass site. If one femoral artery is 10 used to receive instrument 100, the other femoral artery may be used to receive instrument 200. Or the same femoral artery may be used to receive both instruments. Or any other combination of entry points may be used for the two instruments. Instrument 200 is 15 inserted until its distal end is adjacent to the point 34 in the circulatory system which it is desired to connect to point 24 via a bypass. This is illustrated in FIG. 4 where the distal end of instrument 200 is shown at location 34 in aorta 30. 20 The particular location 34 chosen in FIG. 4 is only illustrative, and any other location along aorta 30 may be selected instead. Radiologic markers 206 may be provided on the distal portion of instrument 200 to help the physician position the instrument where 25 desired. Note that FIG. 4 shows portions of instruments 100 and 200 side by side in aorta 30.

The next step in the illustrative procedure being described is preferably to deploy a snare loop 354 (FIG. 5) from the distal end 204 of instrument 30 200 through the aorta wall to a location outside the coronary artery wall adjacent coronary artery portion 24. This is explained in more detail in the above-mentioned Goldsteen et al. reference.

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(Alternatively, this step could be performed somewhat later.) Then stylet wire 150 is moved in the distal direction so that its distal tip 152 passes through the wall of the coronary artery. As was mentioned earlier, 5 the distal end of the stylet wire lumen in tube 120 is shaped to help guide stylet wire 150 through the coronary artery wall.

Once wire 150 is through snare loop 354, snare sheath or lumen 340 is moved distally relative to 10 the snare loop as shown in FIG. 5. This causes snare loop 354 to close down on wire 150. Snare sheath or lumen 340 also tends to trap the distal portion of wire 150 and to fold that wire portion back on itself inside sheath or lumen 340. The longitudinal 15 structures 150 and 350 are securely interengaged inside snare sheath or lumen 340. The next step is to pull snare wire 352 in the proximal direction all the way out of the patient. Because of the interengagement between wires 150 and 352, withdrawing wire 352 pulls 20 as much additional wire 150 into the patient from external location 102 (FIG. 1). When wire 352 has been completely removed from the patient, there is then one continuous wire 150 from outside the patient at 102, through the patient, to outside the patient again. 25 Wire 150 can now be moved in either longitudinal direction through the patient. This wire or another wire could be used to help pull various apparatus into the patient via the tube or tubes through which the wire passes.

30 After one continuous wire 150 has been established through the patient as described above, the other snare components such as 340 may be withdrawn from the patient by pulling them proximally out of

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catheter 210. The condition of the apparatus inside the patient is now as shown in FIG. 6. Note that the presence of fixed outlets for the wire from the distal portion of tube 120 and the distal end of catheter 210 5 prevents wire 150 from cutting tissues 20 and 30 when the wire is pulled in either longitudinal direction. The portion of wire 150 extending through the interior of the patient between elements 120 and 210 may have radiologic markers 154 equally spaced along its length. 10 These can be viewed radiologically by the physician to determine the distance between regions 24 and 34 via wire 150. This helps the physician select the correct length of graft needed between regions 24 and 34.

The next phase of the illustrative procedure 15 being described is to install a new length of tubing or graft between regions 24 and 34. The new length of tubing may be either an artificial graft, natural body organ tubing harvested from the patient's body, or a combination of artificial and natural tubing (e.g., 20 natural tubing coaxially inside artificial tubing). In the following discussion it is assumed that the new tubing is to be natural tubing (e.g., a length of the patient's saphenous vein that has been harvested for this purpose) inside an artificial conduit. When such 25 a combination of natural and artificial conduits is used, both conduits can be delivered and installed simultaneously, or the outer artificial conduit can be delivered and installed first, and then the inner natural conduit can be delivered and installed. The 30 following discussion initially assumes that the latter technique is employed.

An illustrative embodiment of an artificial graft 430 is shown in FIG. 8. Although any suitable

construction can be used for the main portion of graft 430, a particularly preferred construction is shown and described in the above-mentioned Goldsteen et al. reference. For example, this graft construction 5 may include a tubular mesh framework 432 of nitinol covered with silicone 434 to substantially fill in the interstices in the framework. Additional details, features, and alternatives regarding this type of graft construction will be found in the above-mentioned 10 Goldsteen et al. reference, and in Bachinski et al. U.S. patent application No. 08/839,080, filed April 23, 1997, which is also hereby incorporated by reference herein in its entirety. Grafts having this type of construction are extremely elastic and they can be 15 radically deformed without damage or permanent change in shape. For example, a graft of this construction can be stretched to a small fraction of its original diameter, and it thereafter returns by itself to its original size and shape without damage or permanent 20 deformation of any kind. Grafts of this type can be made with any desired porosity (e.g., through the silicone). For use in the circulatory system, they can also be made so that they pulse in response to pressure pulses in the blood flowing through them, very much 25 like the pulsation of natural blood vessels. This can be important to discouraging the formation of clots in the graft.

In accordance with the above-stated assumptions, the next step in the procedure is to use 30 catheter 210 and wire 150 to deliver an artificial conduit such as graft 430 so that it extends between regions 24 and 34. The distal portion of an illustrative assembly 400 for doing this is shown in

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FIG. 7. As shown in FIG. 7 assembly 400 includes a threaded, conical, distal tip 412 mounted on a tubular member 410 (e.g., metal hypotube) through which wire 150 can freely pass. It should be mentioned here 5 that in this embodiment tip 412 is selectively collapsible to facilitate its withdrawal from the patient after it has served its purpose. Another tubular member 420 is disposed concentrically around tubular member 410. An inflatable balloon 422 is 10 mounted on the distal end of tubular member 420. Tubular member 420 includes an axially extending lumen (not shown in FIG. 7) for use in selectively inflating and deflating balloon 422. Balloon 422 is shown deflated in FIG. 7.

15 Coaxially around tubular member 420 is artificial graft conduit 430. As has been mentioned, an illustrative embodiment of a suitable graft conduit 430 is shown in FIG. 8 and includes a tube formed of a frame 432 of a first highly elastic 20 material (such as nitinol) with a covering 434 of a second highly elastic material (e.g., a rubber-like material such as silicone) substantially filling the apertures in the frame. At its distal end, extensions of frame 432 are flared out to form resilient struts 25 436. The struts 436 may have hooks and/or barbs disposed thereon. Near the proximal end of conduit 430 two axially spaced resilient flaps 438a and 438b with prongs 439 are provided.

30 In assembly 400 (see again FIG. 7, and also FIG. 9), struts 436 and flaps 438 are compressed radially inwardly and confined within conduit delivery tube 440, which coaxially surrounds conduit 430.

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Indeed, conduit 430 may be somewhat circumferentially compressed by tube 440.

The portion of assembly 440 at which the proximal end of conduit 430 is located is shown in 5 FIG. 9. There it will be seen how flaps 438 are confined within conduit delivery tube 440. FIG. 9 also shows how tubes 410, 420, and 440 extend proximally (to the right as viewed in FIG. 9) from the proximal end of conduit 430 so that the physician can remotely control 10 the distal portion of assembly 400 from outside the patient.

To install artificial graft conduit 430 in the patient between regions 24 and 34, assembly 400 is fed into the patient along wire 150 through 15 catheter 210. When tip 412 reaches coronary artery portion 24, tip 412 is threaded into and through the coronary artery wall by rotating tube 410 and therefore tip 412. (Tube 120 may be pulled back slightly at this time to make sure that it does not obstruct tip 412.) 20 The passage of tip 412 through the coronary artery wall opens up the aperture in that wall. After tip 412 passes through the artery wall, that wall seals itself against the outside of the distal portion of conduit delivery tube 440 as shown in FIG. 10.

25 The next step is to push tube 410 and tip 412 distally relative to delivery tube 440, which is held stationary. Conduit 430 is initially moved distally with components 410 and 412. This may be done by inflating balloon 422 so that it engages conduit 430, 30 and then moving tube 420 distally with components 410 and 412. Distal motion of conduit 430 moves struts 436 beyond the distal end of delivery tube 440, thereby allowing the struts 436 to spring out inside coronary

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artery 20 as shown in FIG. 11. This prevents the distal end of conduit 430 from being pulled proximally out of the coronary artery. If balloon 422 was inflated during this phase of the procedure, it may be 5 deflated before beginning the next phase.

The next step is to pull delivery tube 440 back slightly so that it is withdrawn from coronary artery 20. Then tube 420 is moved distally so that balloon 422 is radially inside the annulus of 10 struts 436. Balloon 442 is then inflated to ensure that struts 436 (and barbs and/or hooks if provided) are firmly set in coronary artery 20. Conditions are now as shown in FIG. 12. Cross sections of balloon 422 may be L-shaped when inflated (one leg of the L 15 extending parallel to the longitudinal axis of conduit 430, and the other leg of the L extending radially outward from that longitudinal axis immediately distal of struts 436). This may further help to ensure that struts 436 fully engage the wall of coronary artery 20.

20 The next step is to deflate balloon 422. Then delivery tube 440 is withdrawn proximally until flap 438a (but not flap 438b) is distal of the distal end of the delivery tube. This allows flap 438a to spring radially out as shown in FIG. 13. Tube 420 is 25 then withdrawn until balloon 422 is just distal of flap 438a. Then balloon 422 is inflated, producing the condition shown in FIG. 13.

The next steps are (1) to deflate distal balloon 214, (2) to proximally withdraw catheter 210 a 30 short way, (3) to proximally withdraw tube 420 to press flap 438a against the outer surface of the aorta wall, and (4) to proximally withdraw delivery tube 440 by the amount required to allow flap 438b to spring out

- 20 -

against the interior of catheter 210, all as shown in FIG. 14. As a result of the above-described proximal withdrawal of tube 420, the prongs 439 on flap 438a are urged to enter the aorta wall tissue to help maintain 5 engagement between flap 438a and the wall of the aorta. Inflated balloon 422 helps to set prongs 439 in the tissue when tube 420 is tugged proximally.

The next step is to insert the distal portion of delivery tube 440 into the proximal end of conduit 10 430 as shown in FIG. 14a. The distal end of conduit 430 may be inserted all the way to the proximal end of balloon 422 (see FIG. 15 for a depiction of this). A purpose of this step is to subsequently help control 15 the rate at which blood is allowed to begin to flow through conduit 430.

The next step is to proximally withdraw catheter 210 by the amount required to release flap 438b to spring out against the interior of the wall of aorta 30 as shown in FIG. 14b. Catheter 210 20 may be subsequently pushed back against flap 438b as shown in FIG. 15 to help securely engage that flap against the aorta wall.

Artificial graft conduit 430 is now fully established between aorta region 34 and coronary artery 25 region 24. The next steps are therefore to deflate balloon 422 and proximally withdraw tube 420, to collapse tip 412 and proximally withdraw tube 410, and to proximally withdraw delivery tube 440. The proximal end of conduit 430 is now as shown in FIG. 16. As 30 possible alternatives to what is shown in FIG. 16, the distal end of catheter 210 could be left pressed up against proximal flap 438b and/or the distal portion of delivery tube 440 could be left inside the proximal

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portion of conduit 430. If the latter possibility is employed, then delivery of the natural graft conduit (described below) can be through tube 440.

As has been mentioned, the illustrative 5 procedure being described assumes that natural body conduit (e.g. a length of the patient's saphenous vein that has been harvested for this purpose) is installed inside artificial conduit 430 after installation of the latter conduit. An illustrative assembly 500 for 10 delivering a length of natural body conduit to installed conduit 430 is shown in FIG. 17.

As shown in FIG. 17, assembly 500 includes a tube 510 disposed around wire 150 so that tube 510 is freely movable in either direction along wire 150.

15 Tube 510 has an inflatable annular balloon 512a near its distal end and another inflatable annular balloon 512b spaced in the proximal direction from balloon 512a. Tube 510 includes separate inflation lumens (not shown) for each of balloons 512 so that the 20 balloons can be separately inflated and deflated. An annular collar structure or ring 520a is disposed concentrically around balloon 512a, and a similar annular collar structure or ring 520b is disposed concentrically around balloon 512b. Balloons 512 may 25 be partly inflated. Each of rings 520 may have radially outwardly extending prongs 522. The rings 520 may alternatively or additionally be fluted or provided with raised portions (alternatives that are discussed below (e.g., in connection with FIGS. 27-29a and 36)). 30 A length of natural body conduit 530 (e.g., saphenous vein as mentioned earlier) extends from ring 520a to ring 520b around the intervening portion of tube 510. Prongs 522 may extend through the portions of

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conduit 530 that axially overlap rings 520. A delivery tube 540 is disposed around conduit 530. In use, tubes 510 and 540 extend proximally (to the right as viewed in FIG. 17) out of the patient to permit the 5 physician to remotely control the distal portion of assembly 500.

Instead of prongs 522, the rings 520 may be provided with fluted or raised structures that grip the graft conduit 430. Instead of balloons 512 being both 10 on the same tube 510, balloon 512a may be on a relatively small first tube, while balloon 512b is on a larger second tube that concentrically surrounds the proximal portion of the first tube. The first and second tubes are axially movable relative to one 15 another, thereby allowing the distance between balloons 512 to be adjusted for grafts 530 of different lengths. An illustrative apparatus of this kind is shown in Goldsteen et al. U.S. patent application No. 08/839,298, filed April 17, 1997, which is hereby 20 incorporated by reference herein.

Assembly 500 is employed by placing it on wire 150 leading into catheter 210. Assembly 500 is then advanced distally along wire 150 through catheter 210 and then into conduit 430 until the distal 25 end of conduit 530 is adjacent the distal end of conduit 430 and the proximal end of conduit 530 is adjacent the proximal end of conduit 430. The condition of the apparatus at the distal end of assembly 500 is now as shown in FIG. 18. The condition 30 of the apparatus at the proximal end of conduit 530 is as shown in FIG. 20.

The next step is to proximally withdraw delivery tube 540 so that the distal portion of

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conduit 530 and distal ring 520a are no longer inside the distal portion of delivery tube 540. Then distal balloon 512a is inflated to circumferentially expand ring 520a and to set prongs 522 through conduit 530 5 into the surrounding portion of conduit 430 and coronary artery wall portion 24. This provides a completed anastomosis of the distal end of conduit 530 to coronary artery 20. FIG. 19 shows the condition of the apparatus at this stage in the procedure.

10 The next step is to continue to proximally withdraw delivery tube 540 until the proximal end of conduit 530 and proximal ring 520b are no longer inside tube 540 (see FIG. 21). Then proximal balloon 512b is inflated to circumferentially expand ring 520b and 15 thereby set prongs 522 through conduit 530 into the surrounding portion of conduit 430 and aorta wall portion 34 (see FIG. 22). This provides a completed anastomosis of the proximal end of conduit 530 to aorta 30.

20 The next step is to deflate balloons 512a and 512b and proximally withdraw tube 510 and delivery tube 540 from the patient via catheter 210. Then wire 150 is withdrawn from the patient, either by pulling it proximally from catheter 210 or by pulling 25 it proximally from elements 110 and 120. Lastly, elements 110, 120, and 210 are all proximally withdrawn from the patient to conclude the procedure. The bypass that is left in the patient is as shown in FIG. 23. This bypass extends from aorta 30 at location 34 to 30 coronary artery 20 at location 24. The bypass includes natural body conduit 530 inside artificial graft conduit 430. One end of the bypass is anchored and anastomosed to coronary artery 20 by prongs 436 and

ring 520a. The other end of the bypass is anchored and anastomosed to aorta 30 by flaps 438 and ring 520b.

The particular uses of the invention that have been described in detail above are only

5 illustrative of many possible uses of the invention.

Other examples include same-vessel bypasses in the coronary area and vessel-to-vessel and same-vessel bypasses in other portions of the circulatory system (including neurological areas, renal areas, urological

10 areas, gynecological areas, and peripheral areas

generally). A same-vessel bypass is a bypass that extends from one portion of a vessel to another axially spaced portion of the same vessel. In FIG. 24,

bypass 620 is a same-vessel bypass around a narrowing

15 612 in vessel 610. For ease of comparison to

previously described embodiments, the various

components of bypass 620 are identified using the same reference numbers that are used for similar elements in FIG. 23. The invention is also applicable to

20 procedures similar to any of those mentioned above, but for non-circulatory systems such as urological tubing.

Another illustrative alternative embodiment of some of the instrumentation shown in FIG. 7 is shown in FIGS. 25 and 26. To facilitate comparison to

25 FIG. 7, FIGS. 25 and 26 use reference numbers with

primes for elements that are generally similar to elements identified by the corresponding unprimed reference numbers in FIG. 7. Each axial end portion of graft 430 includes a radially enlargeable connector

30 structure 449. Connector structures 449 may have any of a large number of constructions. For example, each connector structure 449 may include one or more annularly compressible, serpentine-shaped, metal rings

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448 (e.g., of nitinol). When such a ring is annularly compressed, the serpentine convolutions of the ring become more sharply curved and closer together. When such a ring is released to return to a more nearly 5 relaxed state, the convolutions of the ring become somewhat straighter. If graft 450 is made of a metal (e.g., nitinol) framework 432 with a covering 434 (e.g., of silicone), rings 448 may be integral with framework 432, and covering 434 may continue into the 10 vicinity of rings 448. Rings 448 may be formed to hold struts 436 substantially uniformly out against the inner surface of body tubing all the way around the circumference of the graft.

A particularly preferred way of producing a 15 serpentine ring 448 is to start with a short length of thin-walled metal tubing 460 as shown in FIG. 28 and cut away interdigitated portions 462 from opposite axial ends of the tube as shown in FIG. 29. A typical thickness of tubing 460 is approximately 0.003 to 20 0.006 inches, and a typical width of metal left between adjacent slots 462 is about 0.008 inches. Slots 462 may be cut in tubing 460 using a laser. The structure shown in FIG. 29 is then radially enlarged and annealed. In its radially enlarged form, the structure 25 has the general appearance shown in FIG. 27 when viewed from an axial end. Each point 458 is adjacent an axial end of the original tube 460. The structure can be resiliently radially compressed to the size of the original tube 460 or an even smaller size, and it will 30 return to the radially enlarged size and shape whenever released from radial compression. Points 458 form radially outwardly extending high spots or raised portions that help ring 448 securely engage surrounding

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body tissue by locally projecting to a greater extent into the tissue, even though points 458 may not actually penetrate the tissue.

As an alternative or addition to reliance on 5 a ring like 448 to resiliently (elastically) self-expand to the full circumferential size desired in a completed graft connection, some or all of the desired circumferential expansion of such a ring may be produced by inflating balloon 422' or using another 10 selectively radially enlargeable structure inside the ring to plastically deform the ring.

For use in a connector structure that includes strut like 436', each strut may be connected (e.g., welded) to a peak of the serpentine structure as 15 shown for example in FIG. 29a. This may be done at any convenient time (e.g., before circumferential expansion of the FIG. 29 structure).

It will be noted that a ring 448 made as described above in connection with FIGS. 27-29a may be 20 somewhat ribbon-like (e.g., because the width of the metal between slots 462 is greater than the thickness of that metal). Thus when the structure shown in FIG. 29 or 29a is circumferentially enlarged, the material in the peaks 458 of the convolutions tends to 25 twist. This can give these peaks a shape which is especially effective in engaging adjacent body tissue. If struts like 436' are attached to these peaks as shown in FIG. 29a, the twisting of the peak material can be used to similarly twist the struts (e.g., to 30 bias them in favor of radial outward projection and/or to rotate them about their longitudinal axes to properly orient hooks and/or barbs on them).

In the embodiment shown in FIGS. 25 and 26 struts 436' are connected to the distal end of the serpentine ring 448 of the connector 449, which is connected in turn to the distal end of frame 432'.

- 5 Struts 436' are initially held in the form of a distally pointed cone by yieldable bands 437a, 437b, 437c, and 437d. As elsewhere along graft conduit 430', the spaces between struts 436' are substantially filled by a highly elastic material such as silicone rubber.
- 10 Bands 437 may be made of a polymeric or other suitable yieldable material. Alternatively, bands 437 could be serpentine metal members that yield by becoming straighter. Bands 437 are initially strong enough to prevent struts 436' from flaring radially outward from
- 15 conduit 430' as the struts are resiliently biased to do. However, bands 437 can be made to yield by inflating balloon 422' (on the distal end of tube 420') inside the annulus of struts 436'.

Struts 436' can be forced through tissue such as the wall of coronary artery 20 in their initial cone shape. Sufficient pushing force can be applied to the cone of struts 436' in any of several ways. For example, tube 420' may be metal (e.g., stainless steel) hypotube which can transmit pushing force to the cone of struts 436' by inflating balloon 422' to trap the base of the cone between balloon 422' and tube 440. Additional pushing force may then also be applied via tube 440 itself.

When a sufficient portion of the height of the cone of struts 436' is through the coronary artery wall, balloon 422' is inflated inside the cone as shown in FIG. 26 to cause bands 437 to yield. This allows struts 436' to flare radially outward inside the

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coronary artery, thereby anchoring the distal end of conduit 430' to the artery. Bands 437 may be made progressively weaker in the distal direction to facilitate prompt yielding of distal bands such as 437a 5 and 437b in response to relatively little inflation of balloon 422', whereas more proximal bands such as 437c and 437d do not yield until somewhat later in response to greater inflation of balloon 422'. This progression of yielding may help ensure that the annulus of barbs 10 flares out in the desired trumpet-bell shape inside the coronary artery.

As shown in FIG. 26a, in another embodiment struts 436' are initially held in the form of a distally pointed cone by a yieldable cone 441 which is 15 attached to or is part of tube 440. Cone 441 may be made of a polymeric or other suitable yieldable material. Cone 441 is initially strong enough to prevent struts 436' from flaring radially outward from conduit 430' as the struts 436' are resiliently biased 20 to do. However, cone 441 can be made to yield by inflating balloon 422' (on the distal end of tube 420') inside the annulus of struts 436'. Struts 436' can be forced through tissue such as the wall of coronary artery 20 in their initial cone shape. Sufficient 25 pushing force can be applied to the cone of struts 436' in any of several ways. For example, tube 420' may be metal (e.g., stainless steel) hypotube which can transmit pushing force to the cone of struts 436' by inflating balloon 422' to trap the base of the cone 30 between balloon 422' and tube 440. Additional pushing force may then also be applied via tube 440 itself.

When a sufficient portion of the height of the cone of struts 436' is through the coronary artery

wall, balloon 422' is inflated inside the cone as shown in FIG. 26a to cause cone 441 to yield. This allows struts 436' to flare radially outward inside the coronary artery, thereby anchoring the distal end of 5 conduit 430' to the artery. Cone 441 may be made progressively weaker in the distal direction to facilitate prompt yielding of distal end in response to relatively little inflation of balloon 422', whereas the more proximal end does not yield until somewhat 10 later in response to greater inflation of balloon 422'. This progression of yielding may help ensure that the annulus of struts 436' flares out in the desired trumpet-bell shape inside the coronary artery. The cone 441 may be withdrawn with the tube 440, and may 15 even be made part of tube 440.

FIG. 26b depicts tube 440 and cone 441 by themselves in order to better show that cone 441 may have a weakened zone 441a extending in the distal direction to help the cone yield to deploy struts 436' 20 when balloon 422' is inflated. Weakened zone 441a can be a slit, a score line, a perforation line or any other generally similar structural feature.

Still another illustrative alternative embodiment of some of the instrumentation shown in 25 FIG. 7 is shown in FIG. 30. To facilitate comparison to FIG. 7, FIG. 30 uses reference numbers with double primes for elements that are generally similar to elements identified by the corresponding unprimed reference numbers in FIG. 7. In the embodiment shown 30 in FIG. 30, the distal end of artificial graft conduit 430" is attached to expandable ring 448. Elongated struts 436" extend distally from the distal end of ring 448. The distal ends of struts 436" are turned back in

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the proximal direction and extend just far enough into the distal end of tube 420" to be releasably retained by that tube. Struts 436" are resiliently biased to extend radially outward from ring 448, but are 5 initially restrained from doing so by the presence of their distal end portions in the distal end of tube 420". Thus struts 436" initially form a distally pointing cone that can be pushed through tissue such as the wall of coronary artery 20 in the same manner that 10 has been described above in connection with FIGS. 25 and 26. Structure 420", which may be metal (e.g., stainless steel) hypotube with an inflatable annular balloon 422" near its distal end, may be used to help push the cone through the tissue.

15 After the distal portion of the cone of struts 436" has been pushed through the wall of coronary artery 20, tube 420" is shifted proximally relative to the struts 436" to release the distal end portions of the barbs. This allows struts 436" to 20 spring radially outward from ring 448 inside coronary artery 20, thereby anchoring the distal end of the graft conduit in the coronary artery. Ring 448 can then be circumferentially expanded to increase the size 25 of the connection between coronary artery 20 and the distal portion of the graft conduit. If desired, each of struts 436" may be twisted 180° before it enters the distal end of tube 420". This promotes turning of the hook-like extreme distal end portions of the struts toward the coronary artery wall when the struts are 30 released from tube 420".

Ring 448 and struts 436" may be made of any suitable material such as any 300-series stainless steel (e.g., 316L stainless steel). Another material

that may be suitable for struts 436" is nitinol. As in previously described embodiments, the elastic cover 434 that forms part of conduit 430" preferably extends to regions 430a and 436".

5 In FIG. 30, the struts 436" are attached to ring 448 at the closest (distal-most) points of the ring 448. This causes the struts 436" to pull in the proximal direction when the ring 448 is expanded by balloon 422". This causes the hooks on the ends of the
10 struts to pull into the surrounding tissue for a more secure attachment. The hooks on the ends of struts 436" may also have barbs formed thereon for an even more secure attachment to body tissue.

As shown in FIG. 30a, there may also be outer
15 struts 435 which are attached to the farthest (proximal-most) points of the ring 448 and to a band 433 at their distal ends. When the ring 448 expands, the outer struts 435 are pushed in the distal direction, which causes band 433 to move distally, and
20 therefore closer to the artery wall to help seal against the artery wall. In other words, the body tissue is trapped between radially outwardly extending struts 436" on the inside of the tissue wall and band 433 on the outside of the tissue wall.

25 Circumferential expansion of ring 448 and consequent proximal motion of barbs 436" and distal motion of band 433 apply compressive stress to the tissue wall between those inner and outer portions of the connector.

30 Still another illustrative alternative embodiment of some of the instrumentation shown in FIG. 7 is shown in FIG. 31. In the embodiment shown in FIG. 31, the distal end of artificial graft conduit 430

is attached to expandable ring 448. Elongated struts 436 extend distally from the distal end of ring 448. The distal ends of struts 436 have hooks 466 having small barbs 467 at the ends. The struts 436 are turned 5 back in the proximal direction. Struts 436 are resiliently biased to extend radially outward from ring 448, but they are initially restrained from doing so by the presence of their distal end portions wrapped by a restraining wire 465. Thus struts 436 initially form a 10 distally pointing cone that can be pushed through tissue such as the wall of coronary artery 20 in the same manner that has been described above. The wire 465, which may be metal (e.g., stainless steel), is then pulled back proximally to unwrap the distal 15 portion from around the struts. This allows struts 436 to spring radially outwardly from ring 448 inside coronary artery 20, thereby anchoring the distal end of the graft conduit in the coronary artery using the hooks 466 and barbs 467. Ring 448 can be 20 circumferentially expanded at any suitable time to increase the size of the connection between coronary artery 20 and the distal portion of the graft conduit 430.

FIG. 32 shows a variation of the FIG. 31 25 apparatus. In the FIG. 32 variation, struts 436" are initially restrained by a loop or coil on the distal end of wire 465". Wire 465" extends distally from a lumen in the wall of tube 420. When it is desired to release struts 436" to extend radially outwardly, 30 tube 420 is rotated about its central longitudinal axis. This rotates the loop or coil in wire 465", thereby releasing struts 436" one after another. After all of struts 436" have been released from the wire

loop, wire 465" may be proximally retracted relative to tube 420 so that the loop in wire 465" is adjacent the distal end of that tube. Alternatively, wire 465" may be proximally retracted all the way into the lumen in 5 the wall of tube 420 from which the wire initially extends.

An alternative construction of the proximal end of artificial graft conduit 430 is shown in FIG. 33. The embodiment shown in FIG. 33 can be used 10 with any construction of the distal end of conduit 430, but FIG. 33 assumes that the depicted proximal end construction is used with a distal end construction of any of the types shown in FIGS. 25-26a and 30-32.

In the embodiment shown in FIG. 33 the 15 proximal end of conduit 430 has a plurality of struts 1436 that are resiliently biased to extend radially out from the remainder of the conduit. Initially, however, struts 1436 are confined within delivery tube 440 as shown in FIG. 33. Like distal 20 struts 436, struts 1436 may be proximal extensions of the frame 432 of conduit 430, or they may extend proximally from a ring at or near the proximal end of conduit 430. This proximal ring may be similar to distal ring 448 described above in connection with 25 FIGS. like FIG. 25. The covering 434 of conduit 430 may extend to all, part, or none of the length of struts 1436. Struts 1436 may include resilient hooks, and the free end portions of struts 1436 or the hooks on those struts may include barbs. Representative 30 struts 1436, each with a hook 1466 and a barb 1467, are shown after deployment and in more detail in FIG. 34. This FIG. shows that struts 1436 flare out inside aorta 30 and that the free ends of hooks 1466 penetrate

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the aorta wall tissue shown at 34. Barbs 1467 engage the tissue like fish hook barbs to resist any tendency of hooks 1466 to pull out of the tissue.

The proximal end of conduit 430 is attached 5 to the wall of aorta 30 (after attachment of the distal end to coronary artery 20 as described above in connection with numerous other FIGS.) by proximally retracting delivery tube 440 so that struts 1436 can spring out against the inside of catheter 210 in the 10 vicinity of proximal balloon 212. Then distal balloon 214 is deflated and catheter 210 is retracted proximally so that struts 1436 can spring out against the inside surface of the wall of aorta 30 as is generally shown in FIG. 34. If provided, hooks 1466 15 and barbs 1467 penetrate the aorta tissue as shown in FIG. 34.

As part of the procedure for connecting the proximal end of conduit 430 to the aorta, it may be desirable to proximally retract the balloon 20 422/422'/422" (described above in connection with numerous other FIGS.) to the proximal end of conduit 430 and to there re-inflate the balloon to help hold conduit 430 in place before proximally retracting delivery tube 440. The balloon can be deflated again 25 at any suitable time (e.g., after delivery tube 440 has been proximally retracted). Balloon 422/422'/422" may additionally or alternatively be inflated during proximal retraction of catheter 210. This may help ensure that struts 1436 are fully and properly deployed 30 and that the connection of conduit 430 to aorta 30 is properly molded. If a ring similar to ring 448 is part of the proximal conduit connection, inflation of balloon 422/422'/422" may be used to circumferentially

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expand that ring as part of the process of connecting conduit 430 to the aorta.

Possible refinements of a proximal connector of the general type shown in FIGS. 33 and 34 are shown 5 in FIGS. 34a and 34b. (The structure shown in FIGS. 34a and 34b can also be used as a distal connector.) FIGS 34a and 34b show the connector fully installed though an aperture in body tissue wall 34. Artificial graft conduit 430 is formed so that its 10 proximal portion is resiliently biased to assume the shape shown in FIGS. 34a and 34b. In particular, this shape includes a medial, radially outwardly projecting, annular flange 430a, and a proximal, radially outwardly projecting, annular flap 430b. Flange 430a is intended 15 to be deployed outside body tissue wall 34 as shown in FIG. 34a, while flap 34b is intended to be deployed inside the body tissue wall. In addition, a connector 449 (similar to the connectors 449 in earlier-described FIGS. such as FIGS. 25-30, 31, and 20 32) is provided adjacent flap 430b. Connector 449 includes a radially expandable serpentine ring 448 and a plurality of struts 436 which are resiliently biased to project radially outwardly. In this embodiment struts 436 pass through the structure of flap 430b to 25 help push the flap up inside and against the inner surface of tissue wall 34.

As in previous embodiments, the structure shown in FIGS. 34a and 34b may be delivered to the intended location in the body inside a delivery tube 30 (e.g., like tube 440 in FIG. 33). While the structure is inside the delivery tube, all of elements 430a, 430b, and 436 are constrained by that tube into a substantially tubular shape. When the delivery tube is

proximally retracted from conduit 430, elements 430a, 430b, and 436 resiliently return to the shapes shown in FIGS. 34a and 34b, thereby making a secure and fluid-tight connection between the proximal end of 5 conduit 430 and body tissue wall 34.

FIG. 35 illustrates another possible use of the connecting structures as described above, as well as illustrating other possible aspects of the invention. FIG. 35 illustrates a structure that can be 10 used to deliver an artificial graft conduit, or a natural graft conduit, or both an artificial graft conduit and a natural graft conduit simultaneously (e.g., with the natural conduit coaxially inside the artificial conduit). In the particular case shown in 15 FIG. 35 it is assumed that only natural graft conduit is being delivered, but it will be readily apparent that artificial graft conduit could be substituted for or added outside the natural graft conduit.

In the embodiment shown in FIG. 35 the cone 20 of struts 436' is attached to the distal end of a natural graft conduit 530. The proximal end of natural graft conduit 530' is attached to ring 461. The cone of struts 436' is provided with relatively short, radially outwardly projecting prongs 433. Prongs 433 extend 25 into and/or through the distal portion of the length of graft tubing 530, which (as has been mentioned) is assumed in this case to be natural body organ tubing such as saphenous vein. Ring 461 is similarly provided with radially outwardly extending prongs 462, which 30 extend into and/or through the proximal portion of graft conduit 530. Ring 461 also includes resilient radially outwardly extending annular flaps 438a and 438b with prongs 439, all similar to correspondingly

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numbered elements in FIG. 8. Structure 420' is disposed around wire 150 inside structures 436', 450, 460, and 530. Delivery tube 440 is disposed around conduit 530.

5 The embodiment shown in FIG. 35 illustrates a structure which can be used to deliver and install natural body organ conduit without any full length artificial graft conduit being used. In a manner similar to what is shown in the previous FIGS., the 10 structure shown in FIG. 35 is delivered to the operative site via wire 150. The cone of struts 436' is forced through the wall of coronary artery 20 and then flared radially outward inside the coronary artery to anchor the distal end of the graft conduit to that 15 artery. The distal end of delivery tube 440 is pulled back as needed to aid in attachment of the distal end of the graft structure. Attachment of the proximal end of the graft structure to the wall of aorta 30 is performed similarly to what is shown in the above FIGS. 20 Accordingly, with distal flap 438a just outside the wall of aorta 30, delivery tube 440 is pulled back proximally to expose that flap. Flap 438a is thereby released to spring out and engage the outer surface of the aorta wall. After that has occurred, proximal flap 25 438b is adjacent the inner surface of the aorta wall. Tube 440 is pulled back proximally even farther to expose flap 438b so that it can spring out and engage the inner surface of the aorta wall. Natural body organ graft 530 is now fully installed in the patient. 30 Struts 436', 450, and 460 remain in place in the patient to help anchor the ends of graft conduit 530 and to help hold open the medial portion of that conduit.

FIG. 36 shows an alternative to what is shown in FIG. 35. In FIG. 36 a distal annular connector structure 449a is annularly attached to the distal end of conduit 530 (similar to conduit 530 in FIG. 35), and 5 a proximal annular connector structure 449b is annularly attached to the proximal end of conduit 530. For example, each of connectors 449 may be sutured to the respective end of conduit 530. In that case connectors 449 may be inside or outside conduit 530.

10 Each of connectors 449 may be similar to the connectors 449 in earlier-described FIGS. such as FIGS. 25-30, 31, and 32. Thus, each of connectors 449 includes a serpentine ring 448 with a plurality of struts 436 extending from the ring. With this

15 construction, as an addition or alternative to suturing each connector 449 to conduit 530, the ring 448 of each connector may be inside the conduit and the high spots 458 (FIG. 27) on the ring may be used to dig into the tissue of conduit 530 (without actually penetrating

20 the tissue) to secure or help secure the connector to the tissue.

The struts 436a of distal connector 449a extend in the distal direction from ring 448a and are initially restrained into a cone shape by a release 25 wire 465 as shown in FIG. 31. The struts 436b of proximal connector 449b extend in the proximal direction from ring 448b and are initially constrained by being inside delivery tube 440. The struts 436a of distal connector 448a are deployed to spring radially 30 outwardly and engage body tissue by proximally retracting release wire 465. The struts 436b of proximal connector 448b are deployed to spring radially outwardly and engage body tissue by proximally

retracting delivery tube 440. The structure shown in FIG. 36 can be used in any of the ways that are described above for the structure shown in FIG. 35.

FIG. 37 shows a structure that may be used as an alternative to the embodiments described above. For example, structures like this may be used in place of the connectors using barbs, or wherever else a generally similar connecting structure is needed. A T-flange connector 700 is provided. It is constructed generally similar to the graft conduits 430 described above, having a frame, and a covering. The connector 700 is formed in the shape of a "T" of hollow tubular sections and is resiliently biased to return to this shape. The connector is initially deployed with one of the ends 702 of the top of the "T" inverted or compressed into the other end 704 of the top of the "T" as shown in FIG. 38. The compressed connector is then deployed using a tube 440 as described above. Once the tube 440 is withdrawn, the connector 700 expands to its original "T" shape. For example, the top of the "T" may be inserted into coronary artery 20 through an aperture in the side wall of that artery as shown in FIG. 39. After insertion, one leg 704 of the top of the "T" extends upstream along the coronary artery, and the other leg 702 extends downstream along that artery as shown in FIG. 40. The remainder of the "T" (i.e., the "vertical" portion of the "T") extends out of the aperture in the coronary artery so that the base of the "T" can be connected to the aorta (e.g., using any of the other connector structures and techniques described above). The fact that the top of the "T" extends both upstream and downstream along the coronary artery anchors the graft to the coronary artery.

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As used herein, references to a patient's existing body organ tubing or the like include both natural and previously installed graft tubing (whether natural, artificial, or both). The artificial grafts 5 of this invention may be coated (in the case of tubular grafts, on the inside and/or outside) to still further enhance their bio-utility. Examples of suitable coatings are medicated coatings, hydrophylic coatings, smoothing coatings, collagen coatings, human cell 10 seeding coatings, etc. The above-described preferred porosity of the graft covering helps the graft to retain these coatings. Additional advantages of the artificial grafts of this invention are their elasticity and distensibility, their ability to be 15 deployed through tubes of smaller diameter (after which they automatically return to their full diameter), the possibility of making them modular, their ability to accept natural body organ tubing concentrically inside themselves, their ability to support development of an 20 endothelial layer, their compatibility with MRI procedures, their ability to be made fluoroscopically visible, etc.

It will be understood that the foregoing is only illustrative of the principles of the invention, 25 and that various modifications can be made by those skilled in the art without departing from the scope and spirit of the invention. For example, the order of some steps in the procedures that have been described are not critical and can be changed if desired.

The Invention Claimed Is

1. A graft for use as a body tissue graft in a patient comprising:
 - a frame structure made of a first elastic material;
 - a covering of a second elastic material on said frame structure, said covering substantially filling openings in said frame structure; and
 - a connector connected to said frame structure.
2. The graft defined in claim 1 and further comprising projections attached to said connector.
3. The graft defined in claim 2 wherein said projections facilitate attachment of said graft in said patient by securing said graft to the body tissue with which said graft is employed.
4. The graft defined in claim 1 wherein said connector selectively circumferentially expands.
5. The graft defined in claim 2 wherein said projections selectively circumferentially expand.
6. The graft defined in claim 5 and further comprising an inflatable balloon to circumferentially expand said projections.
7. The graft defined in claim 5 and further comprising a restraining member to restrain said projections in a cone shape so that an end of said

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graft may be used to open an aperture through a side wall of existing body organ tubing and a portion of said projections may enter the aperture.

8. The graft defined in claim 2 wherein said projections comprise:

a plurality of struts extending distally from a distal portion of said graft, said struts being synclinal in the distal direction.

9. The graft defined in claim 8 wherein said struts comprise:

a plurality of hooks disposed on the ends of said struts.

10. The graft defined in claim 9 wherein said hooks comprise:

a plurality of barbs disposed on the ends of said hooks.

11. The graft defined in claim 8 wherein said struts are selectively expandable so that they extend radially outward from said distal portion of said graft.

12. The graft defined in claim 11 wherein said struts are resiliently biased to extend radially outward from said distal portion of said graft, and wherein said restraining member further comprises a yieldable structure for initially holding said struts in said synclinal condition.

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13. The graft defined in claim 12 and further comprising a circumferentially expandable structure adjacent to said struts for causing said yieldable structure to circumferentially expand when said circumferentially expandable structure is circumferentially expanded.

14. The apparatus defined in claim 13 wherein said struts are resiliently biased to extend radially outward from said distal portion of said graft, and wherein said apparatus further comprises a structure for releasably holding said struts in said synclinal condition.

15. The graft defined in claim 2 wherein said projections comprise:

 a plurality of resilient struts extending radially out and proximally back from a distal portion of said graft; and
 a resilient covering over said struts.

16. The graft defined in claim 1 wherein said graft includes fasteners that are resiliently biased to extend radially outward from said graft, and wherein, when said tubular graft is inside of a tubular structure, said tubular structure prevents said fasteners from extending fully radially outward.

17. The apparatus defined in claim 16 wherein a tubular structure is movable longitudinally relative to said graft to expose said fasteners, and wherein said tubular structure includes a fastener operating structure adjacent to said fasteners which is

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selectively circumferentially expandable to help said fasteners to extend radially outward.

18. The apparatus defined in claim 17 wherein said fastener operating structure comprises an inflatable annular balloon around said longitudinal structure.

19. The graft defined in claim 1 wherein said tubular graft includes fasteners which are extendable radially outward from said tubular graft.

20. The graft defined in claim 1 wherein said connector is configured to selectively resiliently radially enlarge from being radially relatively small.

21. The graft defined in claim 2 wherein said projections are configured to selectively resiliently radially enlarge from being radially relatively small.

22. The graft defined in claim 20 further comprising:

 a releasable restraining member configured to retain the projections radially relatively small until the retainer releases the connection portion.

23. The graft defined in claim 20 wherein the restraining member comprises:

 a removable structure disposed at least part way around the connector portion.

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24. The graft defined in claim 23 wherein the removable structure comprises:
a band structure.

25. The graft defined in claim 23 wherein the removable structure comprises:
a cone structure.

26. The graft defined in claim 23 wherein the removable structure comprises:
a wire structure.

27. The graft defined in claim 23 wherein the removable structure comprises:
a ring structure.

28. The graft defined in claim 1 wherein the connector portion comprises:
an initially radially compressed annular structure.

29. The graft defined in claim 28 wherein the annular structure is serpentine-shaped in the annular direction.

30. The graft defined in claim 28 wherein the annular structure is radially compressed at least in part by increasing the curvature of the serpentine shape.

31. The graft defined in claim 28 wherein the annular structure comprises a plurality of projecting portions which project radially outward and

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longitudinally beyond the remainder of the annular structure at least when the connection portion is radially enlarged.

32. The graft defined in claim 31 wherein the projecting portions are configured to penetrate body tissue to which the graft is connected.

33. The graft defined in claim 28 wherein the projecting portions are formed by a fluted structure.

34. The graft defined in claim 31 wherein the connection portion is configured to selectively plastically radially enlarge from being radially relatively small.

35. The graft defined in claim 34 wherein the radially enlargeable structure comprises:
a selectively inflatable balloon.

36. The graft defined in claim 34 wherein the radially enlargeable structure is controlled via a control structure which passes through one end of the graft.

37. The graft defined in claim 16 wherein the radially enlargeable structure and the control structure are removable from the graft by withdrawing them through one end of the graft.

38. The graft defined in claim 7 wherein said restraining member one or more bands.

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39. The graft defined in claim 38 wherein said bands are yieldable.

40. The graft defined in claim 38 wherein said bands are serpentine metal members that yield by becoming straighter.

41. The graft defined in claim 39 wherein said bands are made to yield to a force from inside the projections.

42. The graft defined in claim 7 wherein said restraining member a cone.

43. The graft defined in claim 42 wherein said cone is attached to an insertion tube.

44. The graft defined in claim 42 wherein said cone is yieldable.

45. The graft defined in claim 44 wherein said cone is made to yield to a force from inside the projections.

46. The graft defined in claim 7 wherein said restraining member is a tube.

47. The graft defined in claim 46 wherein said projections have their distal ends inserted into said tube.

48. The graft defined in claim 47 wherein said projections are resiliently biased.

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49. The graft defined in claim 48 wherein said tube may be pulled away from the projections so that the projections extend radially outwardly from the graft.

50. The graft defined in claim 49 wherein said projections are attached to the closest points of said connector.

51. The graft defined in claim 48 and further comprising:

a set of outer projections which are attached to the furthest points of the connector; and

a ring attached to the distal end of the outer projections, so that when the connector is expanded, the outer projections and therefore the ring moves distally away from the connector and the projections move toward the connector.

52. The graft defined in claim 7 wherein said restraining member is a wire and said projections are resiliently biased to extend radially outward.

53. The graft defined in claim 52 wherein said wire is coiled around said projections so that when it is twisted, said wire will release said projections.

54. The graft defined in claim 53 wherein said wire is disposed in a tube used to deliver said graft.

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55. The graft defined in claim 1 wherein said graft is a natural human body tube.

56. The graft defined in claim 1 wherein one end of said graft is formed by another tubular member which is comprised of two or more tubular members.

57. The graft defined in claim 56 wherein said graft is delivered by inserting one of the tubular members into another tubular member so that when the graft is not constrained, the first tubular member is ejected from the second tubular member.

58. A graft for use as a tubular body organ graft in a patient comprising:

 a tubular member; and
 connectors mounted on each end of said tubular member.

59. The graft defined in claim 58 and further comprising:

 fasteners mounted on said connector of said tubular member, said fasteners being resiliently biased to project from said tubular member.

60. The graft defined in claim 59 wherein said fasteners comprise:

 a plurality of struts spaced circumferentially around said tubular member, each of said struts being resiliently biased to project from said tubular member.

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61. The graft defined in claim 60 wherein said tubular member comprises a frame of strands of an elastic material.

62. The graft defined in claim 61 wherein said strands of an elastic material are nitinol wire.

63. The graft defined in claim 59 wherein said fasteners comprise:

a flap mounted on the exterior of said tubular member and resiliently biased to project radially outward from said tubular member.

64. The graft defined in claim 63 wherein said flap extends annularly around said tubular member.

65. The graft defined in claim 63 further comprising a plurality of barbs projecting from said flap.

66. A connector for connecting a tubular medical graft to surrounding body tissue comprising:

an annular structure configured to be disposed substantially concentrically inside an annular portion of the graft, the annular structure being circumferentially enlargeable to press the annular portion radially outwardly toward surrounding body tissue.

67. The connector defined in claim 66 wherein the annular structure is resiliently biased to circumferentially enlarge to at least some degree by itself.

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68. The connector defined in claim 66 wherein the annular structure is configured to circumferentially enlarge to at least some degree by plastic deformation of the annular structure.

69. The connector defined in claim 66 wherein the annular structure comprises:

 a ring having convolutions in the annular direction, the ring being circumferentially enlargeable by straightening out the convolutions to some degree.

70. The connector defined in claim 66 wherein the annular structure comprises:

 struts configured to extend substantially radially outwardly to engage surrounding body tissue.

71. The connector defined in claim 70 wherein the struts are configured to extend through the annular portion of the graft to engage surrounding body tissue.

72. The connector defined in claim 70 wherein the struts include hooks configured to penetrate surrounding body tissue.

73. The connector defined in claim 70 wherein the struts include barbs configured to penetrate surrounding body tissue and to resist withdrawal of the struts from the penetrated body tissue.

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74. The connector defined in claim 70 wherein the struts are resiliently biased to extend substantially radially outwardly to engage surrounding body tissue, and wherein the struts are additionally configured to elastically deflect substantially parallel to an axis with which the annular structure is substantially coaxial.

75. The connector defined in claim 70 wherein the struts are resiliently biased to extend substantially radially outwardly to engage surrounding body tissue, and wherein the struts are additionally configured to elastically deflect substantially into a cone which has its apex on an axis about which the annular structure is substantially coaxial.

76. The connector defined in claim 66 wherein the annular structure is at least partly made of nitinol.

77. The connector defined in claim 66 wherein the annular structure is at least partly made of stainless steel.

78. The connector defined in claim 69 wherein the ring is produced from a tube by removing interdigitated portions from the tube, alternating removed portions extending in from opposite ends of the tube.

79. The connector defined in claim 78 wherein the tube has thickness less than the spacing between adjacent removed portions.

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80. The connector defined in claim 70 wherein the annular structure further comprises:

a tissue clamping structure configured to move toward the struts in response to circumferential enlargement of the annular structure in order to clamp tissue between the clamping structure and the struts.

81. The connector defined in claim 80 wherein the annular structure further comprises:

a ring which is serpentine in the annular direction, the struts being connected to the ring adjacent one axial end of the connector and the tissue clamping structure being attached to the ring adjacent the other end of the ring so that when the ring is circumferentially enlarged and the ring accordingly becomes less serpentine, the prongs and the tissue clamping structure move toward one another.

82. The connector defined in claim 81 wherein the tissue clamping structure comprises:

a second ring substantially parallel to and concentric with the ring.

83. The connector defined in claim 82 wherein the tissue clamping structure comprises a plurality of struts connecting the second ring to the ring adjacent said other end of the ring.

84. The connector defined in claim 74 further comprising:

a tubular structure axially reciprocable relative to the connector into and out of a position in

which the tubular structure is substantially concentric outside the annular structure and releasably holds the struts substantially parallel to the axis with which the annular structure is substantially coaxial.

85. The connector defined in claim 75 further comprising:

 a yieldable structure for releasably holding the struts in the cone.

86. The connector defined in claim 85 wherein the yieldable structure comprises:

 a yieldable band around the struts.

87. The connector defined in claim 85 wherein the yieldable structure comprises:

 yieldable cone over the struts.

88. The connector defined in claim 75 further comprising:

 a removable member around the struts.

89. The connector defined in claim 88 wherein the removable member comprises:

 a wire wrapped around the struts.

90. The connector defined in claim 88 wherein the removable member comprises:

 a coil around the struts configured to release the struts when the coil is rotated about its central longitudinal axis.

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91. The connector defined in claim 75 wherein each of the struts includes an initially radially inwardly directed hook, and wherein the connector further comprises:

 a removable member for releasably engaging the hooks.

92. The connector defined in claim 66 wherein the annular structure comprises:

 a multi-sided ring having a plurality of radially outwardly pointing corners circumferentially spaced from one another around the ring.

93. A connector for connecting a tubular medical graft to surrounding body tissue comprising:

 an annular structure attached to an annular portion of the graft and configured for radial enlargement to press radially outwardly toward surrounding body tissue.

94. The connector defined in claim 93 wherein the annular structure is resiliently biased to circumferentially enlarge to at least some degree by itself.

95. The connector defined in claim 93 wherein the annular structure is configured to circumferentially enlarge to at least some degree by plastic deformation of the annular structure.

96. The connector defined in claim 93 wherein the annular structure comprises:

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a ring having convolutions in the annular direction, the ring being circumferentially enlargeable by straightening out the convolutions to some degree.

97. The connector defined in claim 93 wherein the annular structure comprises:

struts configured to extend substantially radially outwardly to engage surrounding body tissue.

98. The connector defined in claim 97 wherein the struts are configured to extend through the annular portion of the graft to engage surrounding body tissue.

99. The connector defined in claim 97 wherein the struts include hooks configured to penetrate surrounding body tissue.

100. The connector defined in claim 97 wherein the struts include barbs configured to penetrate surrounding body tissue and to resist withdrawal of the struts from the penetrated body tissue.

101. The connector defined in claim 97 wherein the struts are resiliently biased to extend substantially radially outwardly to engage surrounding body tissue, and wherein the struts are additionally configured to elastically deflect substantially parallel to an axis with which the annular structure is substantially coaxial.

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102. The connector defined in claim 97 wherein the struts are resiliently biased to extend substantially radially outwardly to engage surrounding body tissue, and wherein the struts are additionally configured to elastically deflect substantially into a cone which has its apex on an axis about which the annular structure is substantially coaxial.

103. The connector defined in claim 93 wherein the annular structure is at least partly made of nitinol.

104. The connector defined in claim 93 wherein the annular structure is at least partly made of stainless steel.

105. The connector defined in claim 96 wherein the ring is produced from a tube by removing interdigitated portions from the tube, alternating removed portions extending in from opposite ends of the tube.

106. The connector defined in claim 105 wherein the tube has thickness less than the spacing between adjacent removed portions.

107. The connector defined in claim 97 wherein the annular structure further comprises:

 a tissue clamping structure configured to move toward the struts in response to circumferential enlargement of the annular structure in order to clamp tissue between the clamping structure and the struts.

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108. The connector defined in claim 107
wherein the annular structure further comprises:

a ring which is serpentine in the
annular direction, the struts being connected to the
ring adjacent one axial end of the connector and the
tissue clamping structure being attached to the ring
adjacent the other end of the ring so that when the
ring is circumferentially enlarged and the ring
accordingly becomes less serpentine, the prongs and the
tissue clamping structure move toward one another.

109. The connector defined in claim 108
wherein the tissue clamping structure comprises:

a second ring substantially parallel to
and concentric with the ring.

110. The connector defined in claim 109
wherein the tissue clamping structure comprises a
plurality of struts connecting the second ring to the
ring adjacent said other end of the ring.

111. The connector defined in claim 101
further comprising:

a tubular structure axially reciprocable
relative to the connector into and out of a position in
which the tubular structure is substantially concentric
outside the annular structure and releasably holds the
struts substantially parallel to the axis with which
the annular structure is substantially coaxial.

112. The connector defined in claim 102
further comprising:

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a yieldable structure for releasably holding the struts in the cone.

113. The connector defined in claim 112 wherein the yieldable structure comprises:

a yieldable band around the struts.

114. The connector defined in claim 112 wherein the yieldable structure comprises:

yieldable cone over the struts.

115. The connector defined in claim 102 further comprising:

a removable member around the struts.

116. The connector defined in claim 115 wherein the removable member comprises:

a wire wrapped around the struts.

117. The connector defined in claim 115 wherein the removable member comprises:

a coil around the struts configured to release the struts when the coil is rotated about its central longitudinal axis.

118. The connector defined in claim 102 wherein each of the struts includes an initially radially inwardly directed hook, and wherein the connector further comprises:

a removable member for releasably engaging the hooks.

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119. The connector defined in claim 93 wherein the annular structure comprises:

a multi-sided ring having a plurality of radially outwardly pointing corners circumferentially spaced from one another around the ring.

120. An artificial graft conduit comprising:

a tubular portion;

a first annular flange portion configured to extend radially out from and annularly around the tubular portion; and

a second annular flange portion configured to extend radially out from and annularly around the tubular portion, the second annular flange portion being spaced from the first annular flange portion axially along the tubular portion.

121. The artificial graft conduit defined in claim 120 wherein the first and second annular flange portions are further configured to lie against respective opposite sides of a body tissue wall through which the conduit has been inserted.

122. The artificial graft conduit defined in claim 120 wherein the first annular flange portion is an axial continuation of the tubular portion which is resiliently biased to project radially outwardly from a remaining part of the tubular portion.

123. The artificial graft conduit defined in claim 120 wherein the first annular flange portion is elastically deformable into an axial continuation of

- 61 -

the tubular portion having approximately the same transverse dimensions as the tubular portion.

124. The artificial graft conduit defined in claim 122 wherein the second annular flange portion is an axial continuation of the tubular portion which is resiliently biased to project radially outwardly from a remaining part of the tubular portion.

125. The artificial graft conduit defined in claim 123 wherein the first annular flange portion is elastically deformable into an axial continuation of the tubular portion having approximately the same transverse dimensions as the tubular portion.

126. An artificial graft conduit comprising:

a first tubular portion; and

a second tubular portion transverse to and in fluid communication with the first tubular portion, the second tubular portion having first and second axial parts which normally extend in opposite directions from one another transverse to the first tubular portion, the first axial part being elastically deformable to be removably received in the second axial part.

127. The method of installing an artificial graft conduit which includes a first tubular portion and a second tubular portion transverse to and in fluid communication with the first tubular portion, the second tubular portion having first and second axial parts which normally extend in opposite directions from

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one another transverse to the first tubular portion, said method comprising:

inverting the first axial part into the second axial part;

inserting the second axial part through an aperture in a patient's body tissue wall; and

removing the first axial part from the second axial part so that both the first and second axial parts are on the same side of the patient's body tissue wall and again extend in opposite directions from one another transverse to the first tubular portion, which extends through the aperture.

128. The artificial graft conduit defined in claim 127 wherein the body tissue wall is a side wall of a tubular body conduit, and wherein the inserting comprises inserting the second axial part so that it extends axially along the interior of the tubular body conduit.

129. The method defined in claim 128 wherein the removing causes the first axial part to extend axially along the interior of the tubular body conduit in the opposite direction from the second axial part.

130. Apparatus for installing a graft conduit in a patient, the graft conduit including a tubular portion and a plurality of prongs that are resiliently biased to extend radially out from an end region of the tubular portion, the apparatus comprising:

a releasable structure configured to releasably hold the struts in a substantially cone-shaped arrangement with the base of the cone being

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adjacent the end region and the apex of the cone being axially spaced from the end region away from the tubular portion; and

a release structure configured to release the struts from the releasable structure to allow the struts to extend radially out from the end region of the tubular portion.

131. The apparatus defined in claim 130 wherein the release structure comprises:

a radially enlargeable structure selectively positionable within the cone-shaped arrangement.

132. The apparatus defined in claim 131 wherein the radially enlargeable structure comprises a selectively inflatable balloon.

133. The apparatus defined in claim 130 wherein the releasable structure comprises:

a yieldable band around the cone-shape arrangement.

134. The apparatus defined in claim 130 wherein the releasable structure comprises:

a yieldable cone-shaped structure over the cone-shaped arrangement.

135. The apparatus defined in claim 134 further comprising:

a longitudinal structure substantially parallel to the tubular portion for allowing the cone-

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shaped structure to be pulled back along the tubular portion after the cone-shaped structure has yielded.

136. The apparatus defined in claim 134 wherein the cone-shaped structure is made yieldable by including in it a weakened region which extends along an axis oriented from the apex to the base.

137. The apparatus defined in claim 130 wherein each of the struts includes a radially inwardly turned portion adjacent the apex of the cone, and wherein the releasable structure comprises:

an annular structure selectively disposable in said cone for releasably engaging the inwardly turned portions of the struts.

138. The apparatus defined in claim 137 wherein the release structure comprises:

a tubular member axially reciprocable through the interior of the tubular portion, the annular structure being an end portion of the tubular member.

139. The apparatus defined in claim 130 wherein the releasable structure comprises:

a wire wrapped around the struts.

140. The apparatus defined in claim 139 wherein the release structure comprises:

an extension of the wire extending through the interior to the tubular portion and configured to unwrap the wire when the extension is

- 65 -

pulled relative to the tubular portion in the direction away from the cone.

141. The apparatus defined in claim 130 wherein the releasable structure comprises:

a coil-shaped structure around the struts.

142. The apparatus defined in claim 141 wherein the release structure comprises:

a coil-rotating structure selectively extendable axially along the interior of the tubular portion and configured to selectively rotate the coil about the longitudinal axis of the tubular portion in order to release the struts from the coil.

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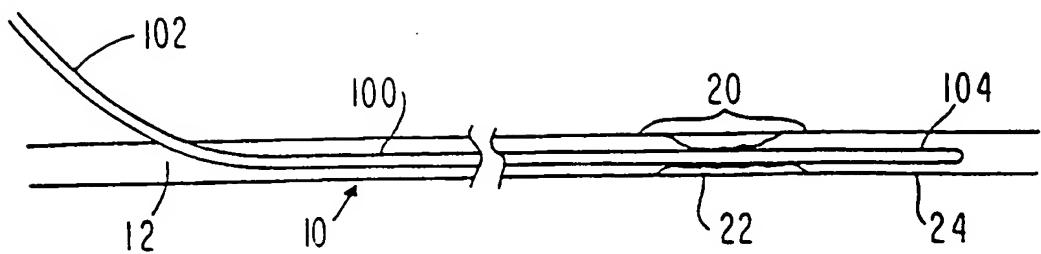


FIG. 1

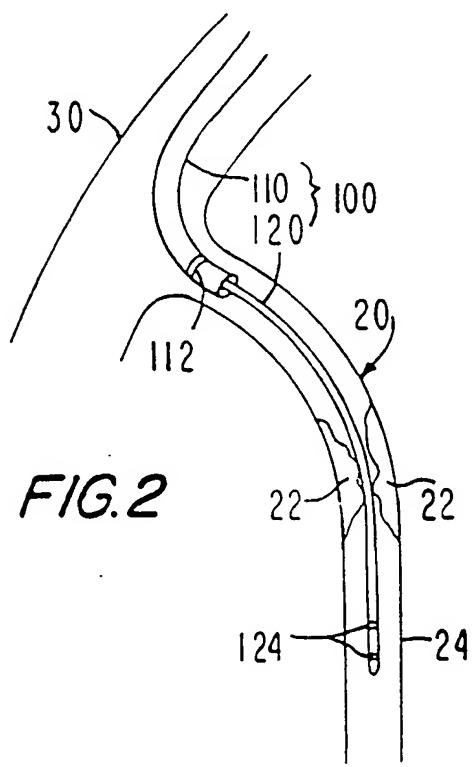


FIG. 2

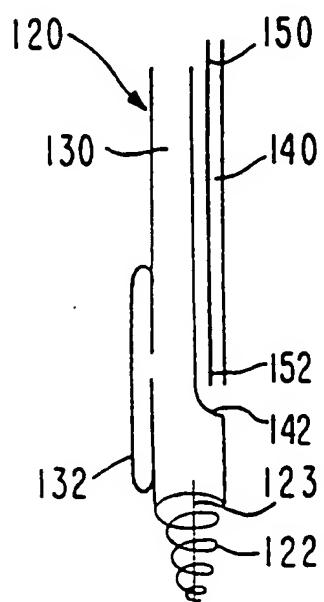


FIG. 3

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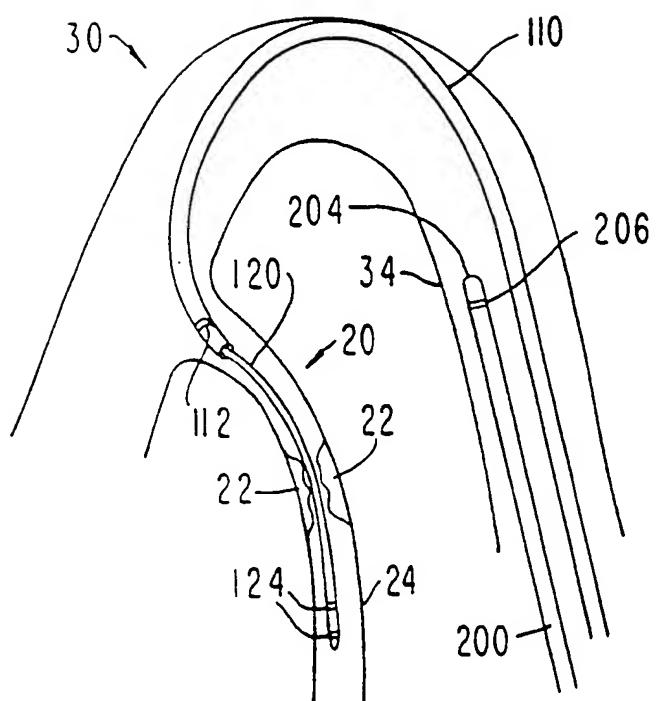


FIG.4

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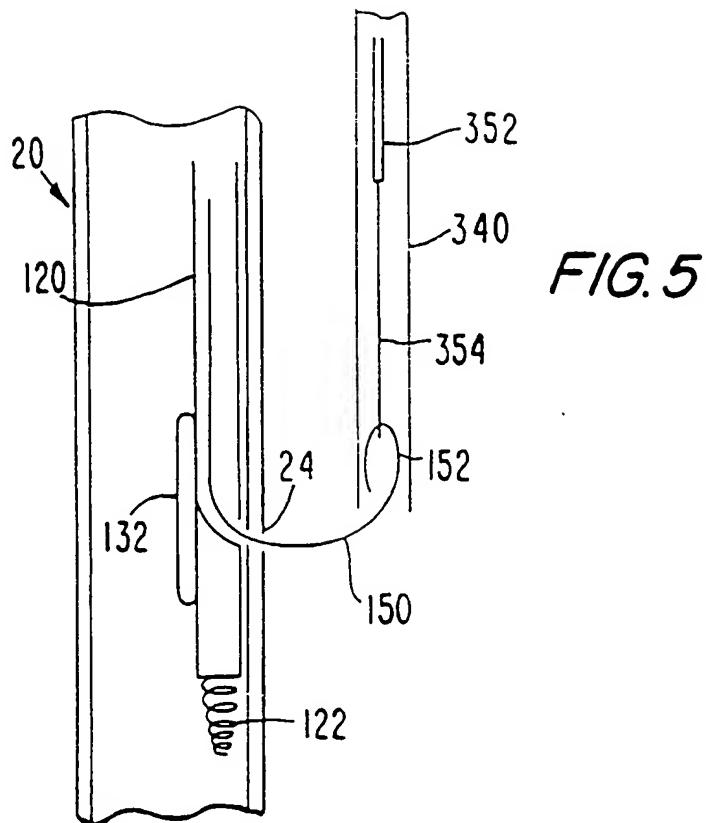


FIG. 5

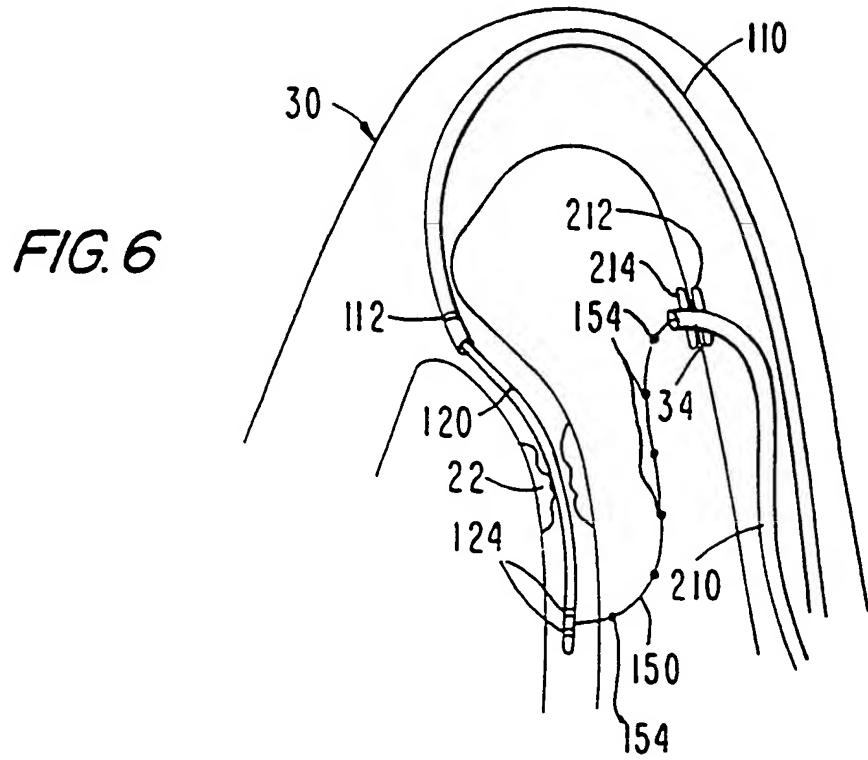


FIG. 6

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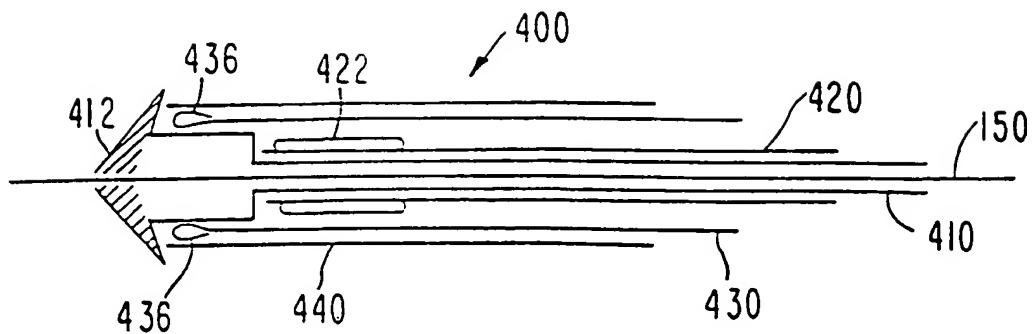


FIG. 7

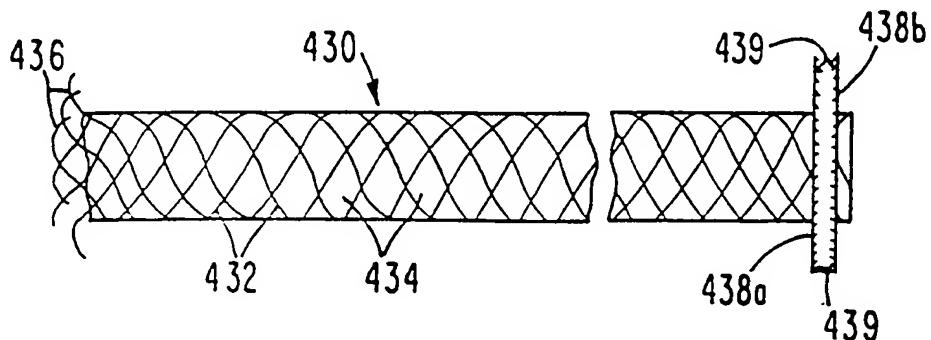


FIG. 8

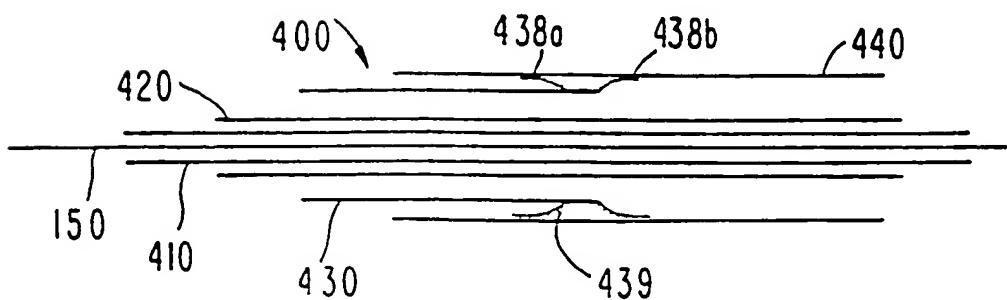


FIG. 9

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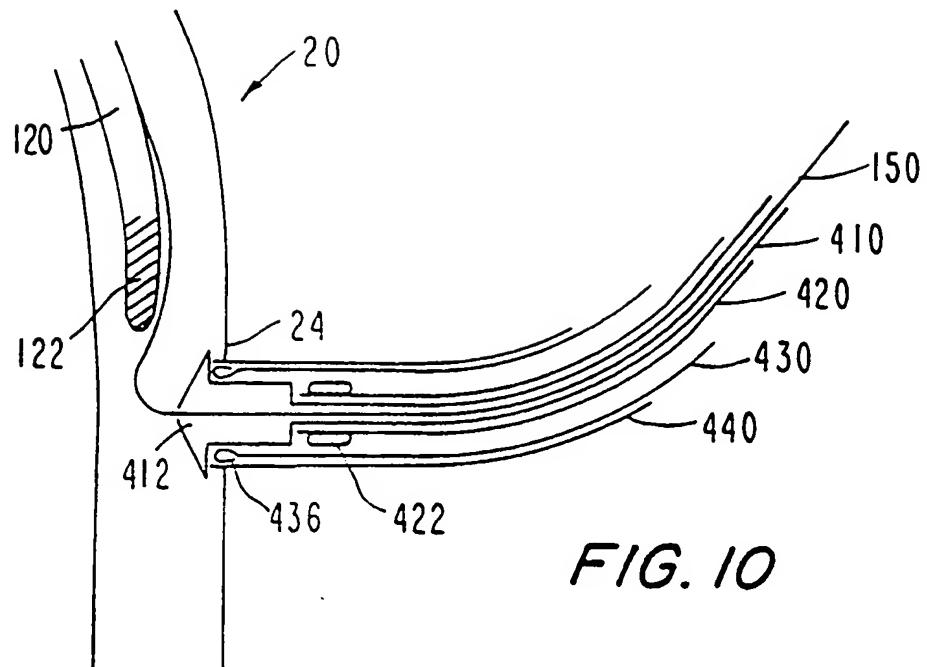


FIG. 10

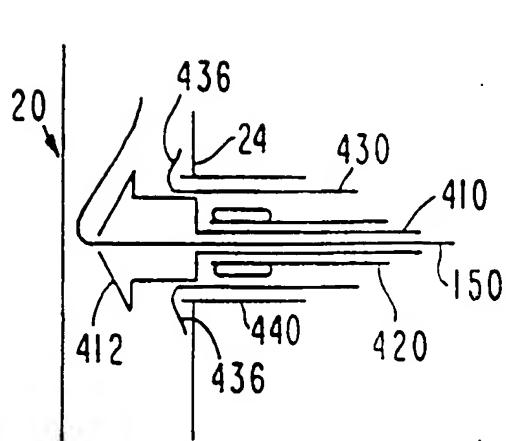


FIG. II

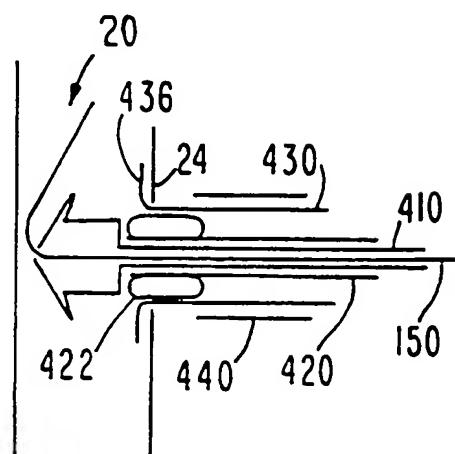
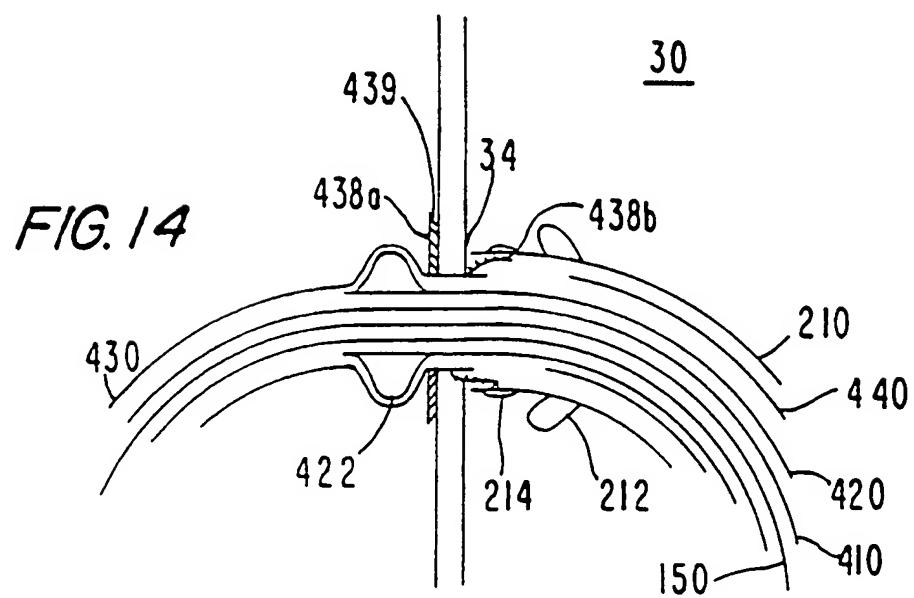
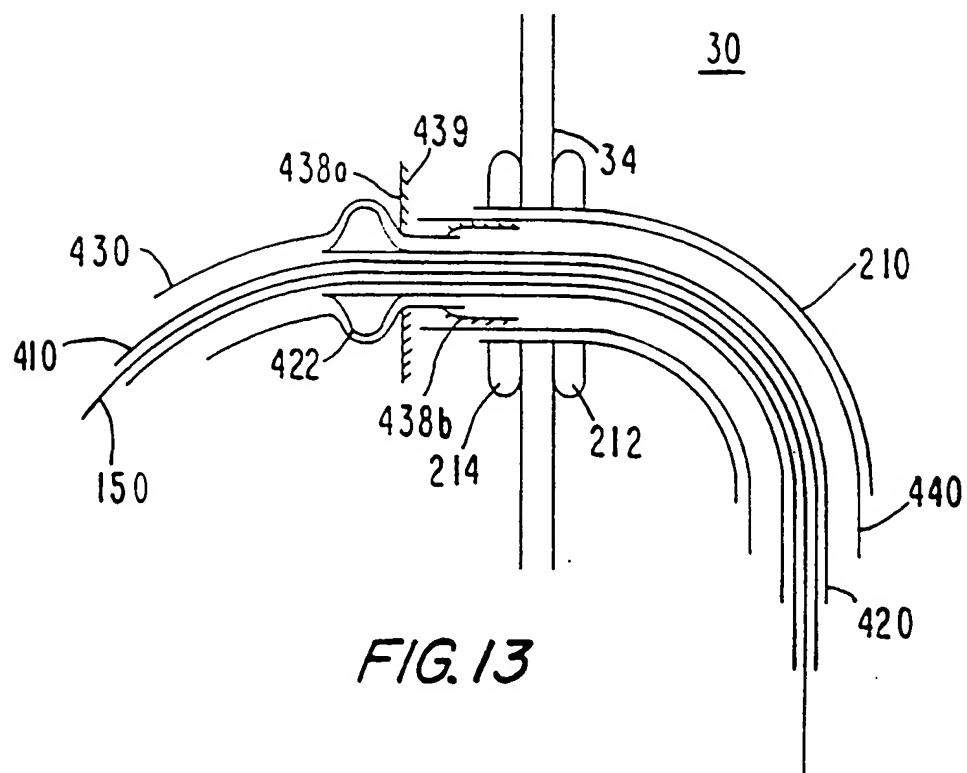


FIG. 12

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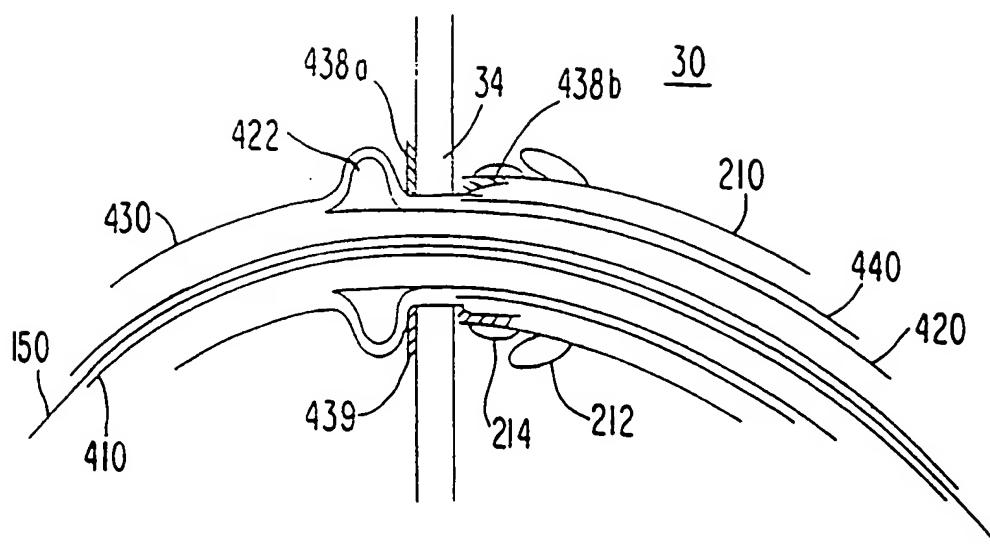


FIG. 14a

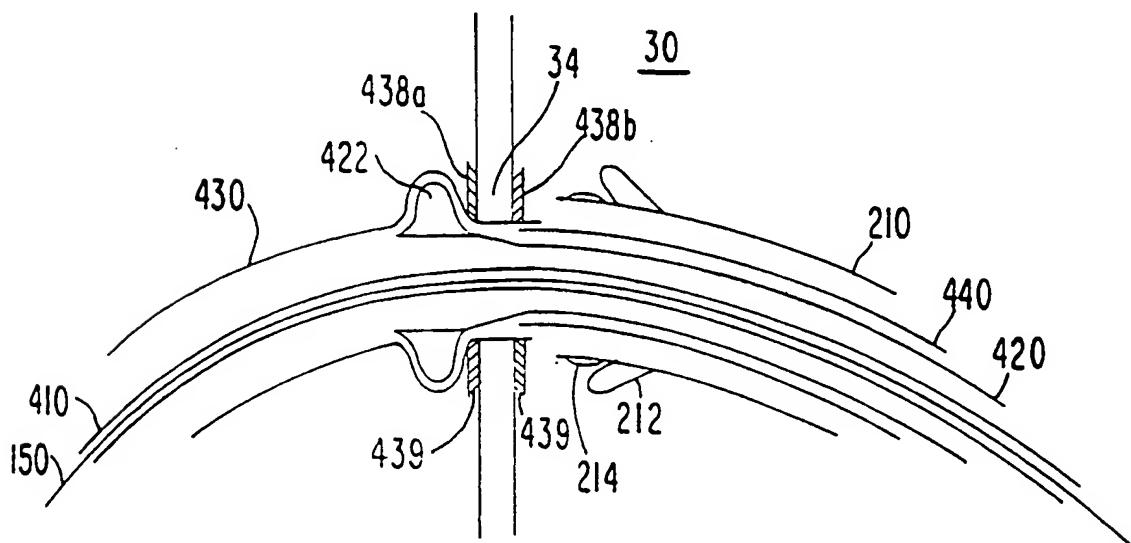


FIG. 14b

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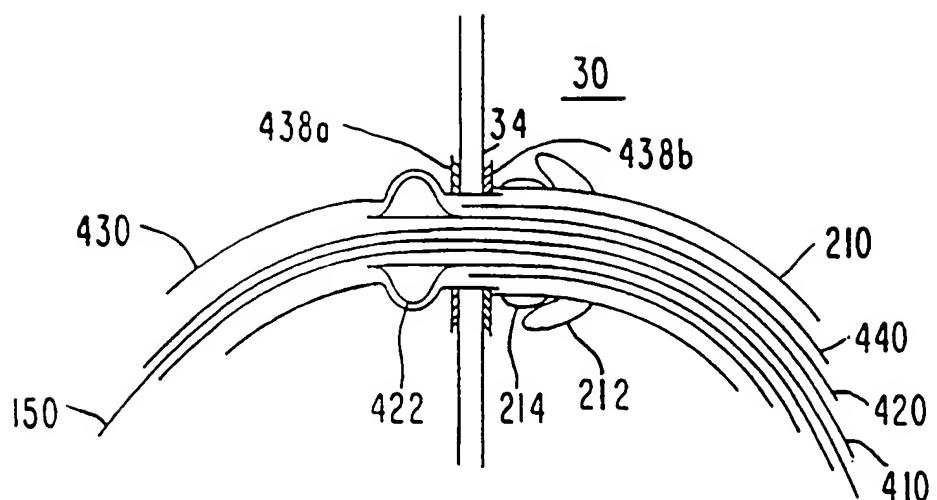


FIG. 15

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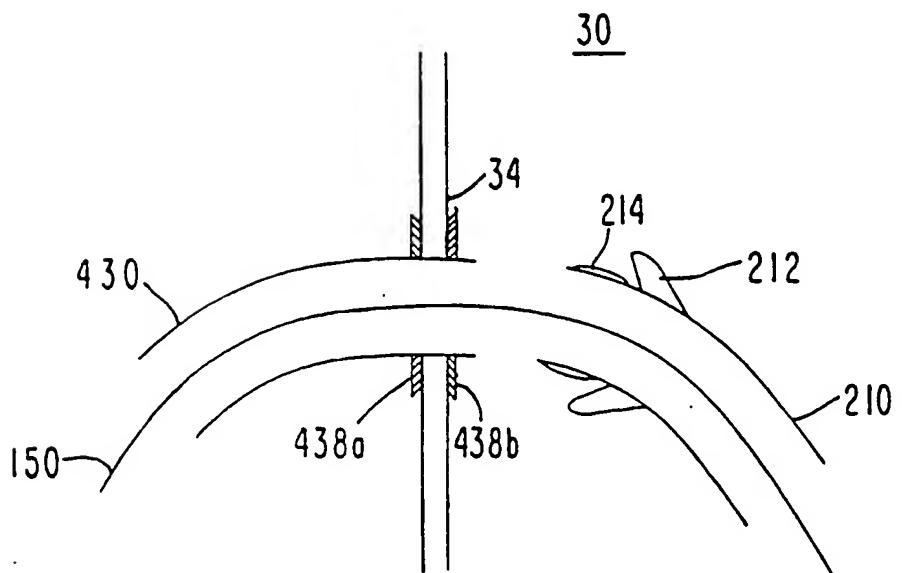


FIG. 16

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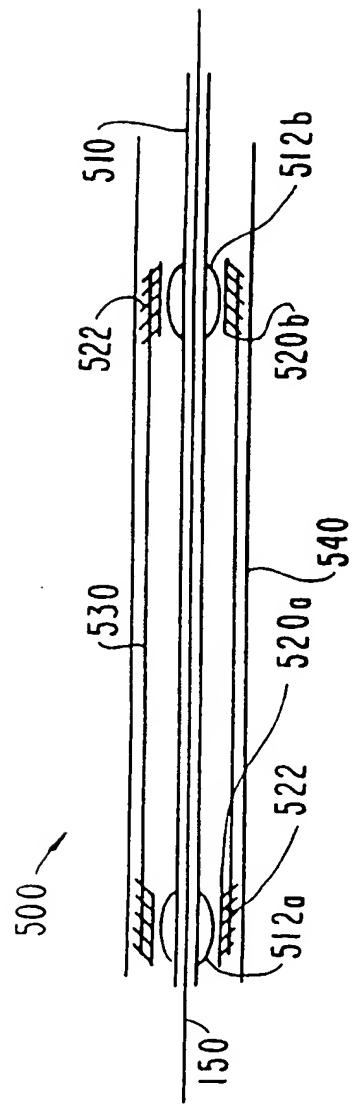
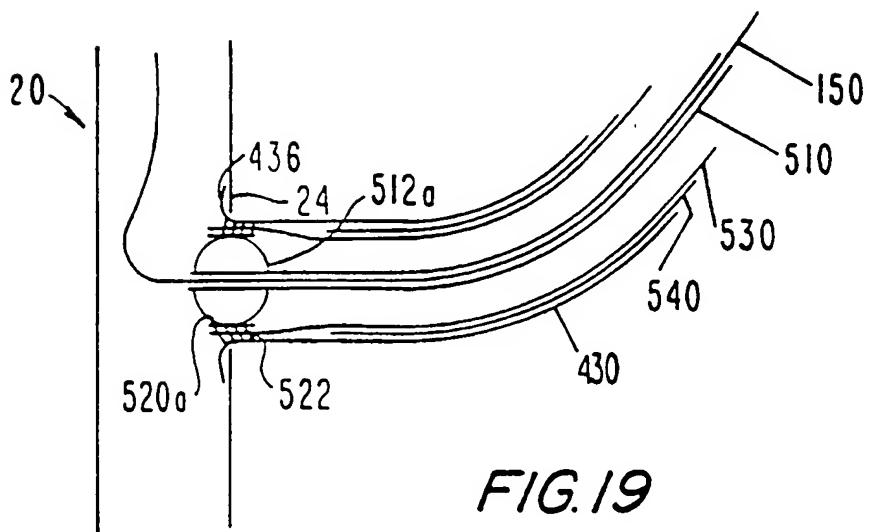
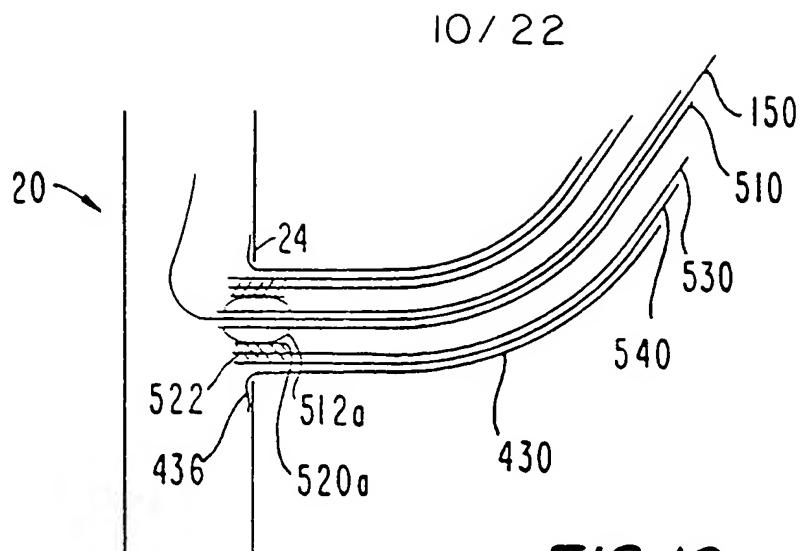
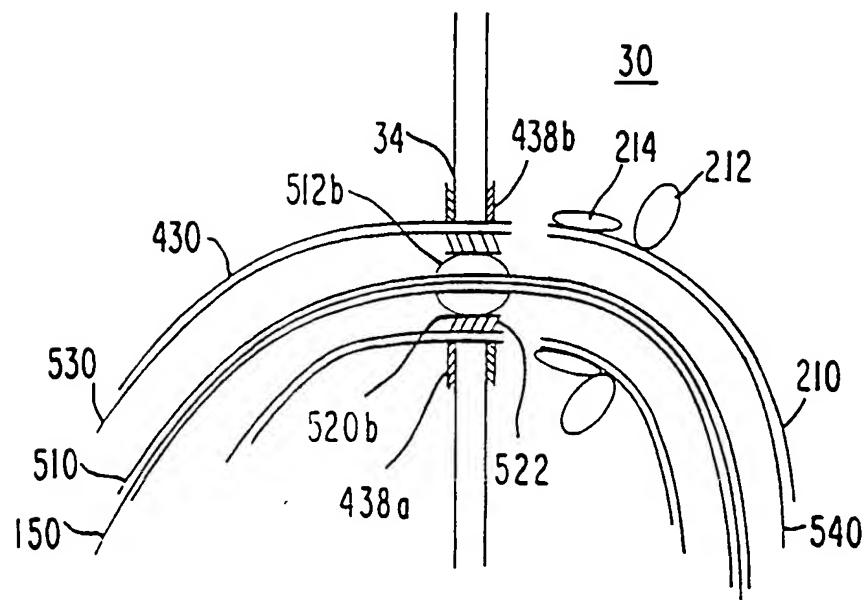
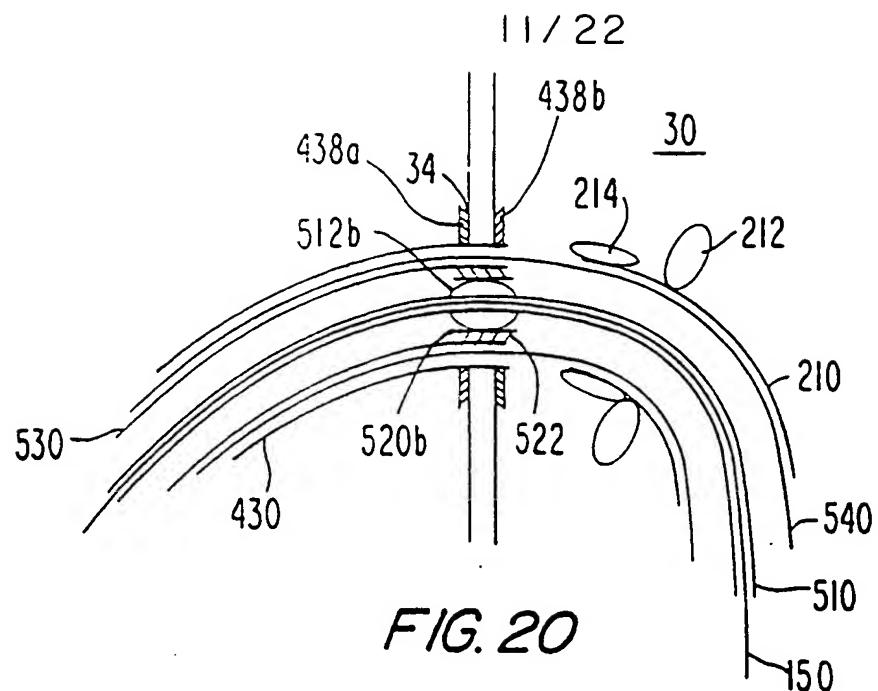
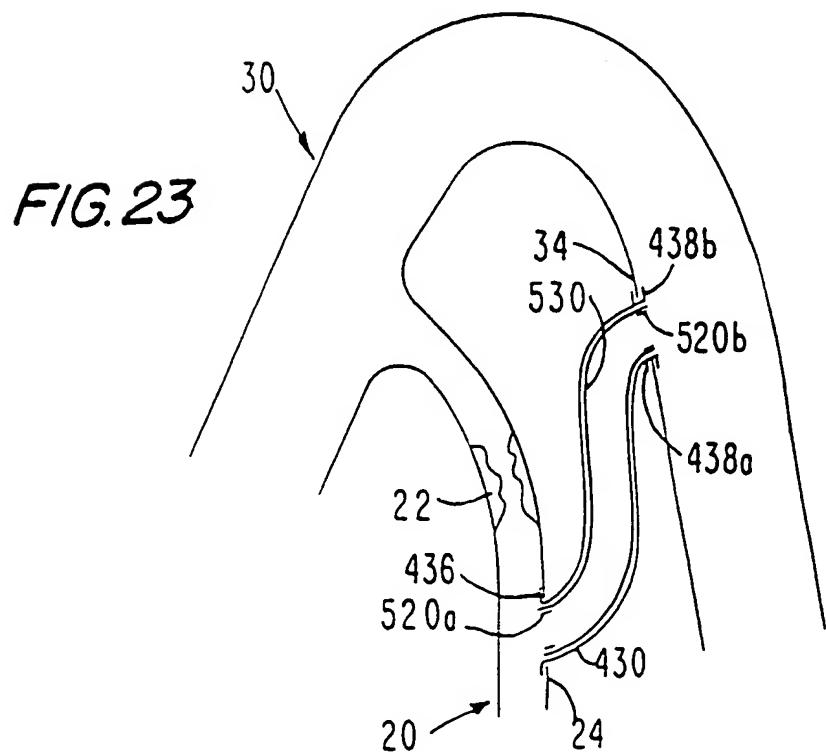
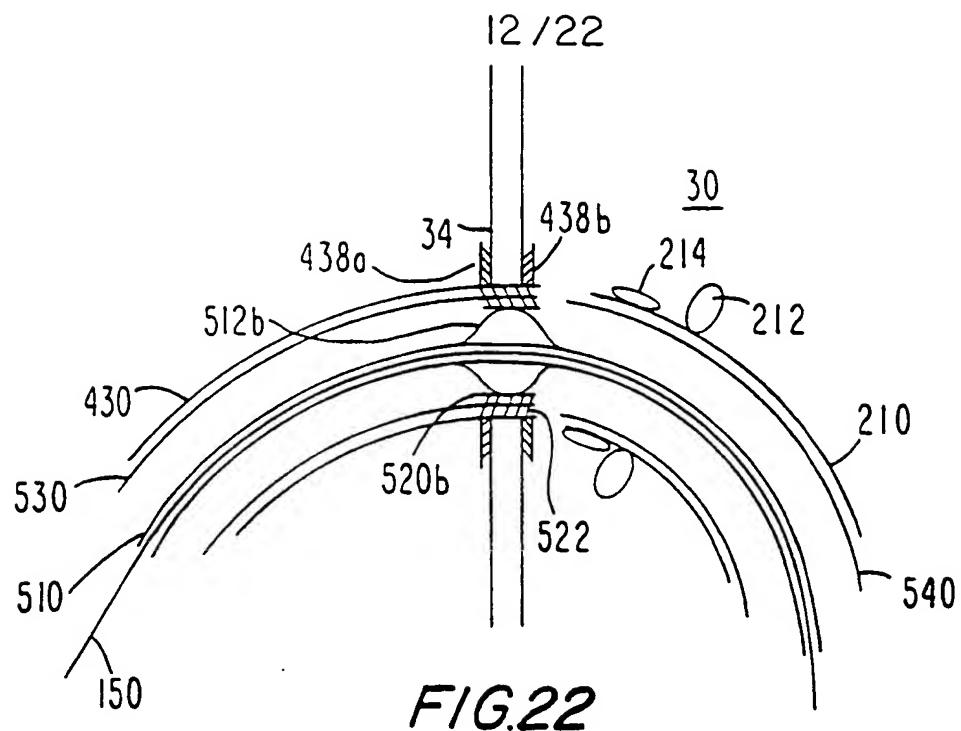


FIG 17







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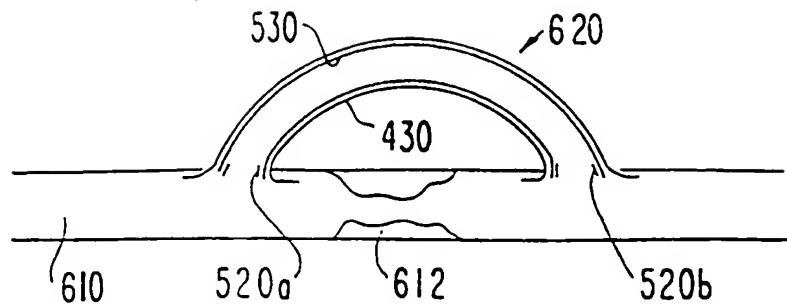


FIG. 24

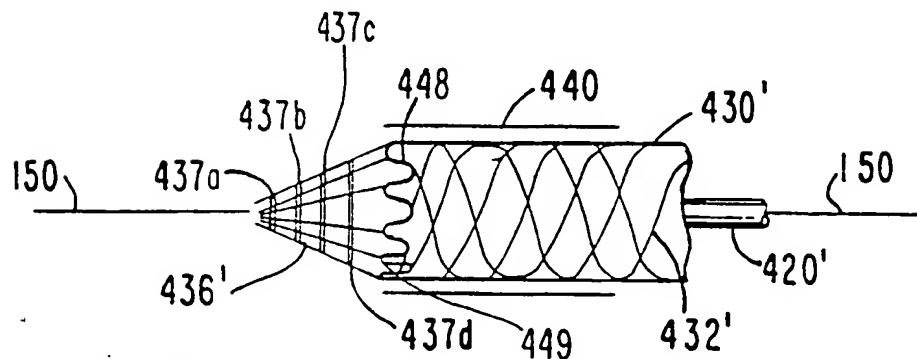


FIG. 25

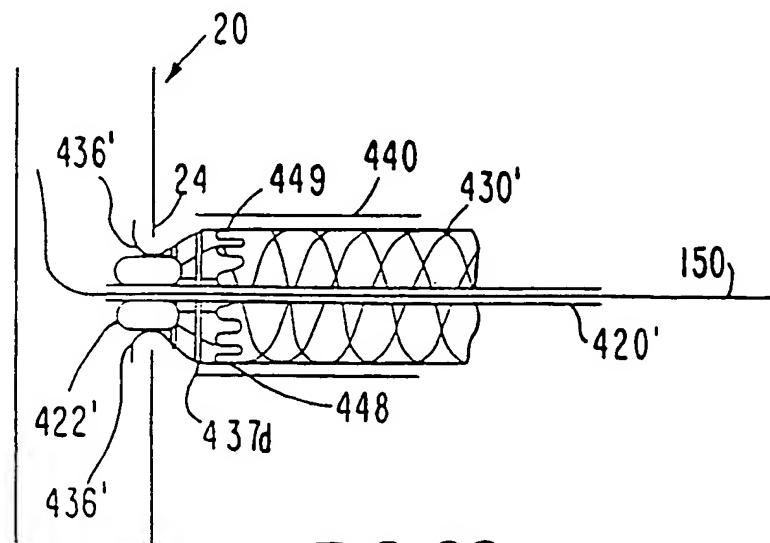


FIG. 26

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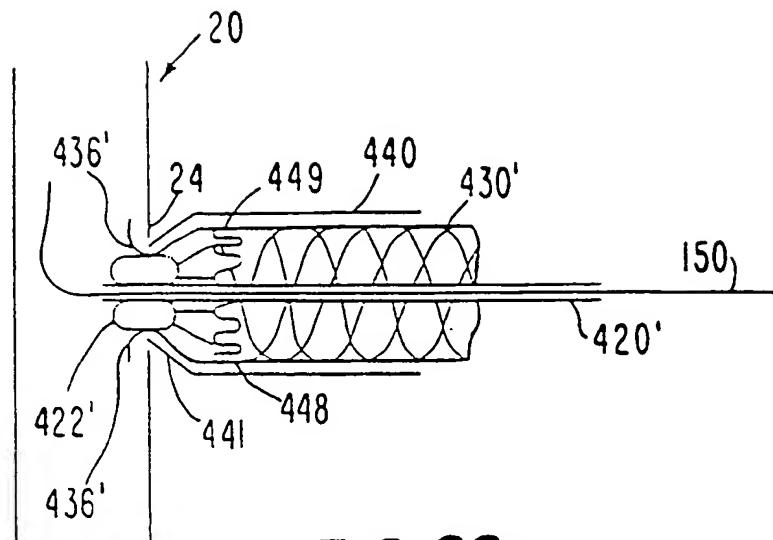


FIG. 26a

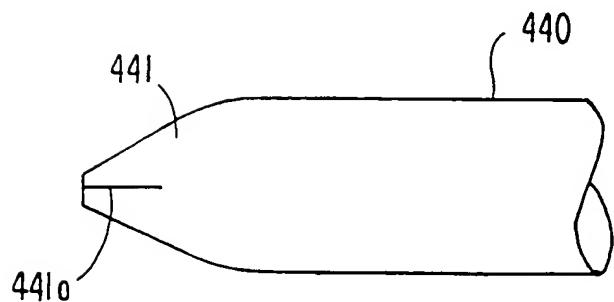


FIG. 26b

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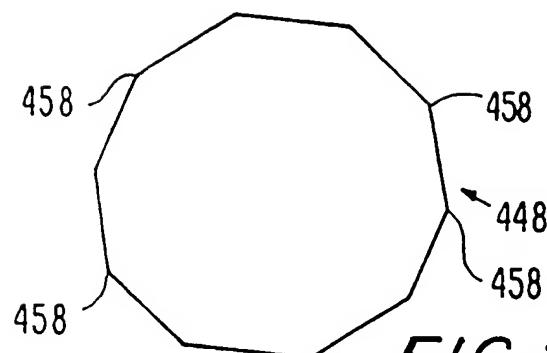


FIG. 27

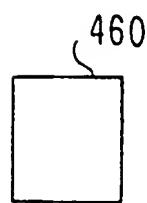


FIG. 28

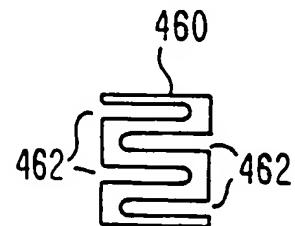


FIG. 29

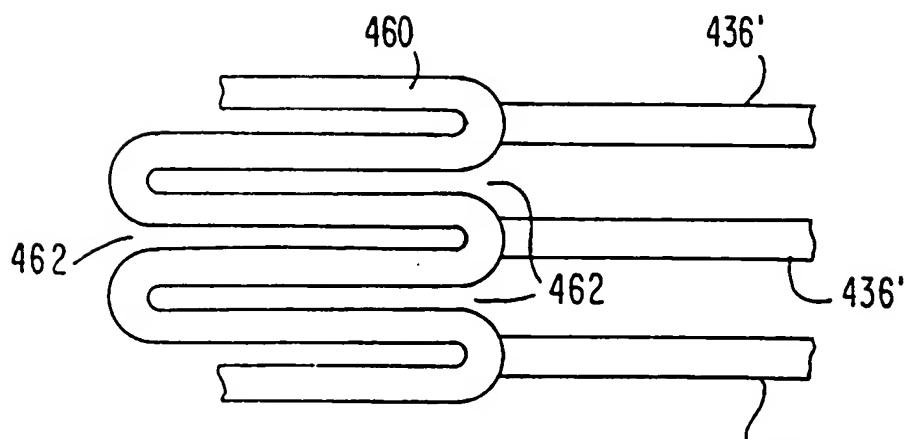


FIG. 29a

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FIG. 30

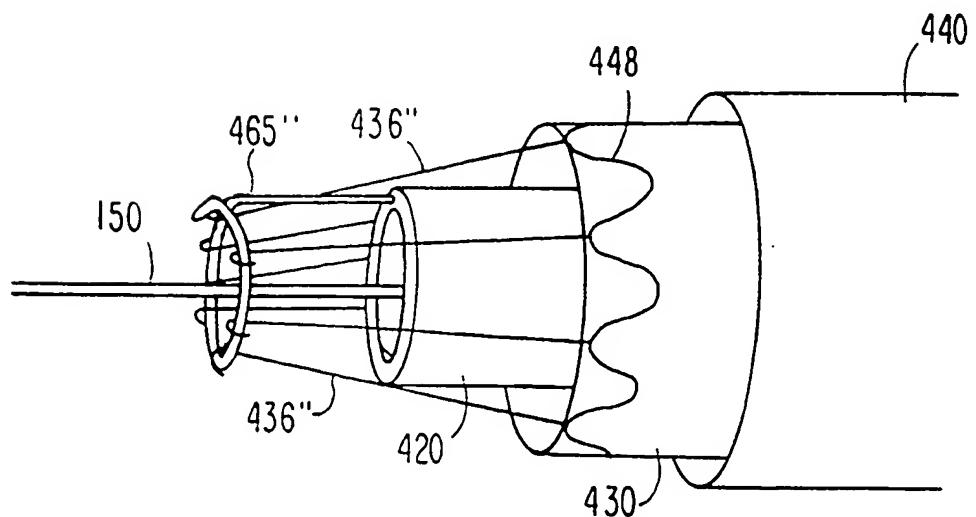
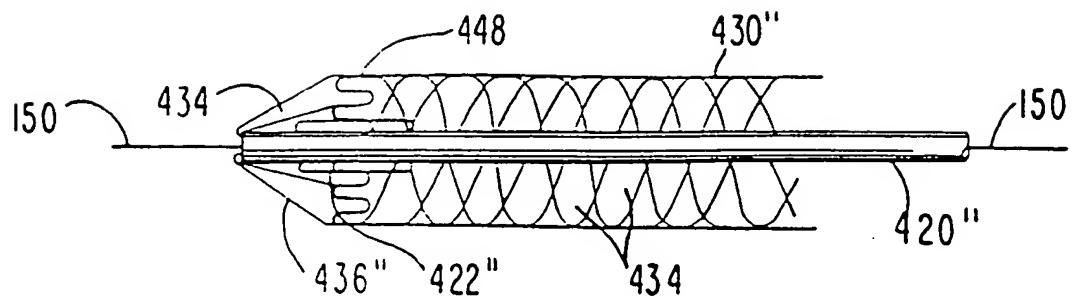


FIG. 32

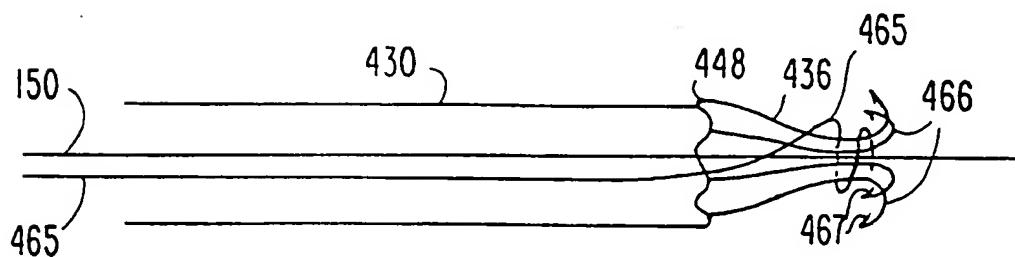
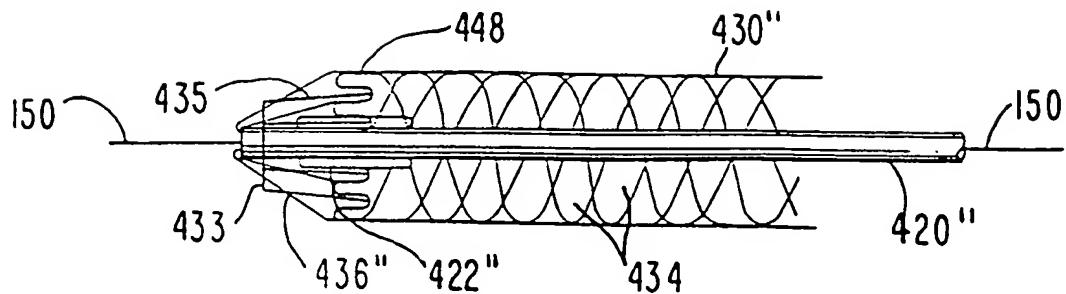
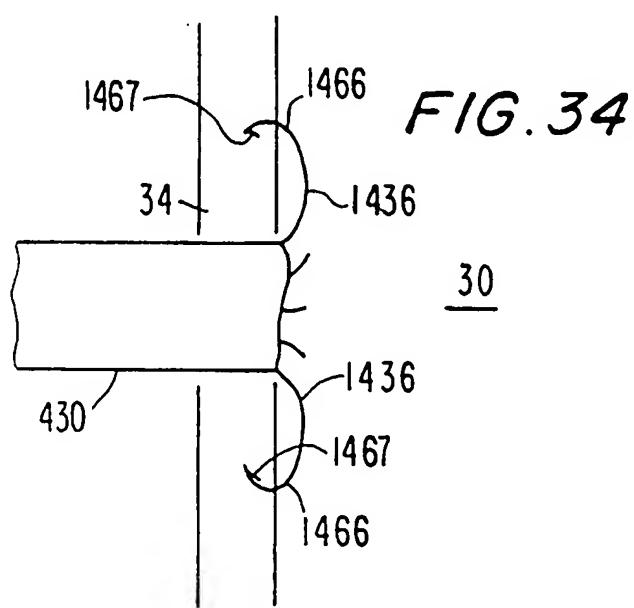
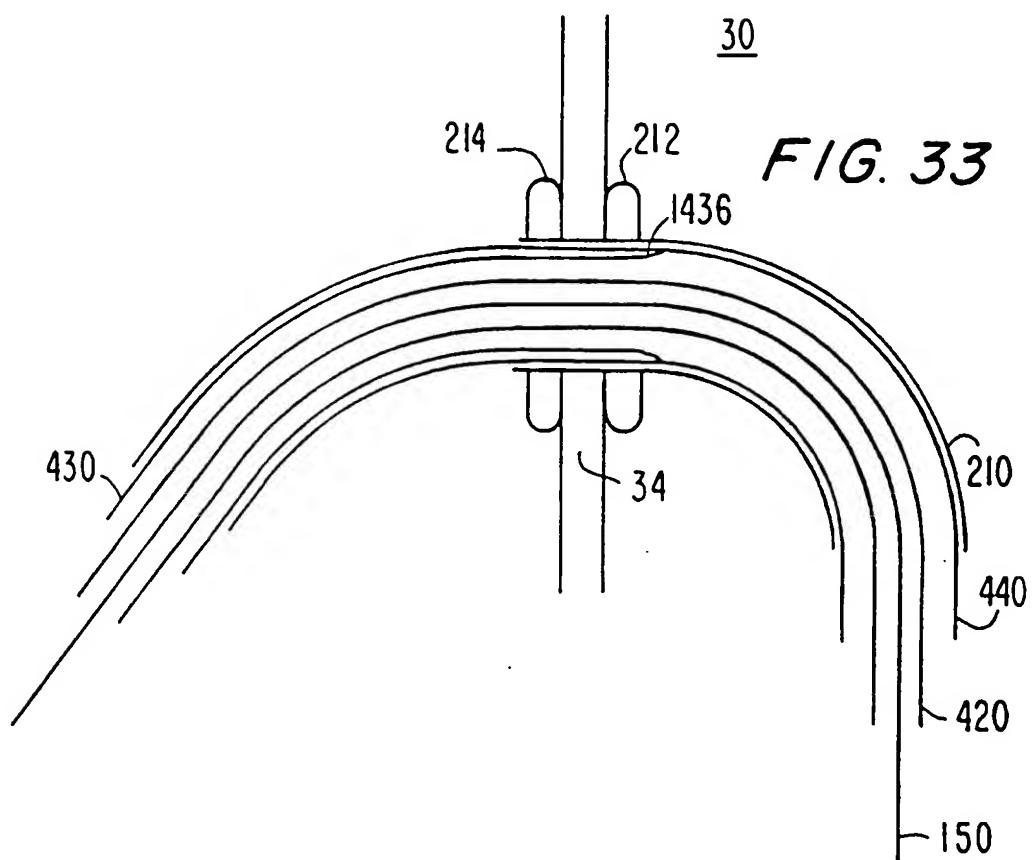
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FIG. 30a

FIG. 31

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FIG. 34a

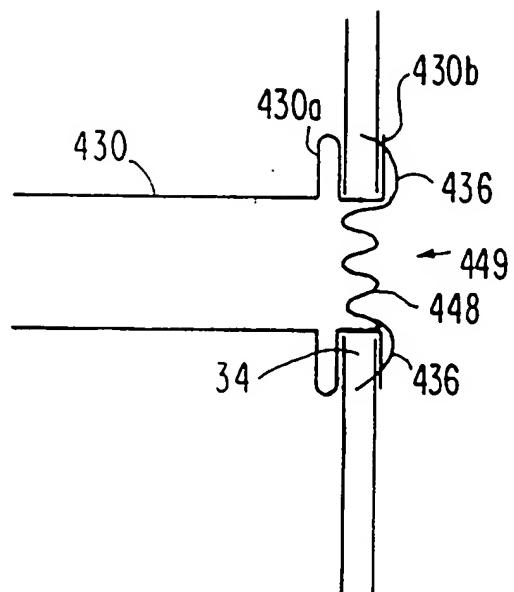
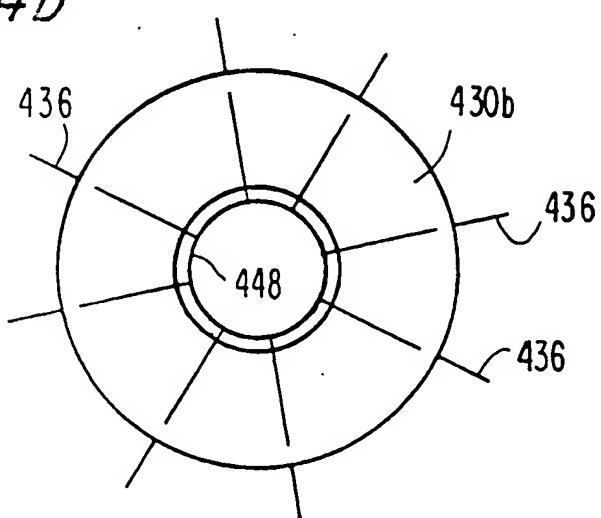
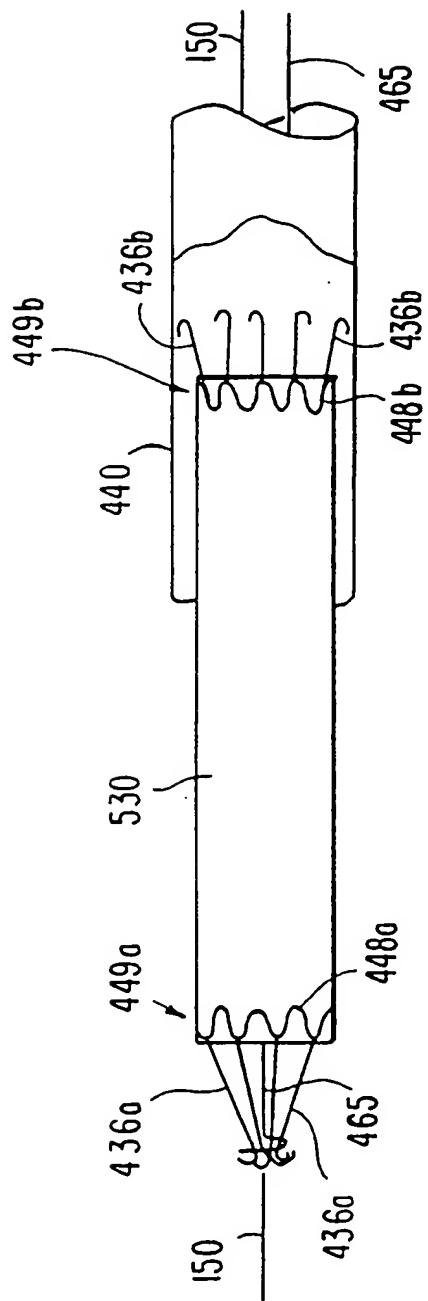
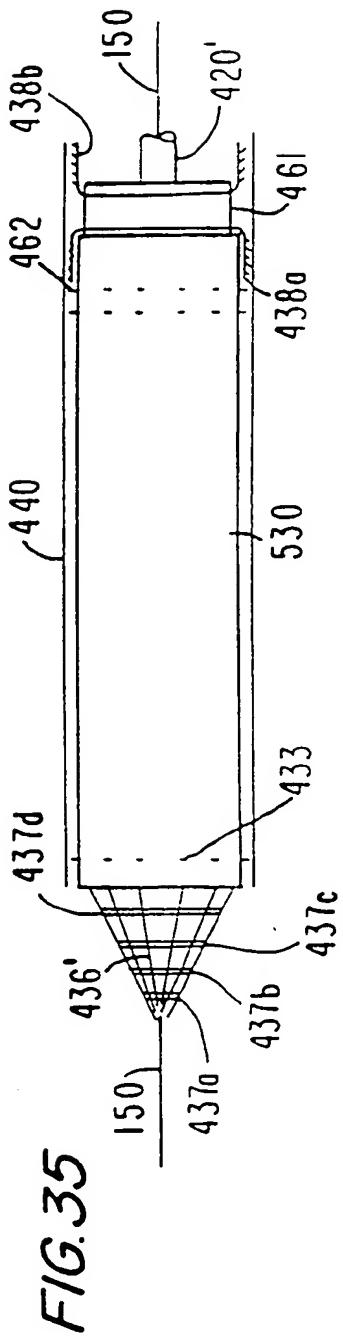


FIG. 34b





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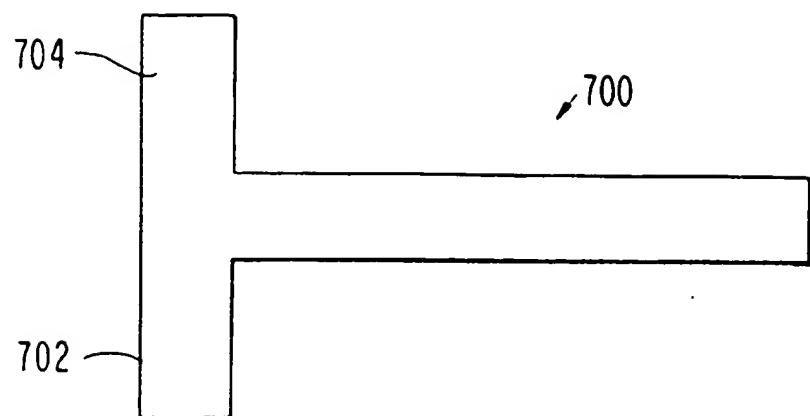


FIG. 37

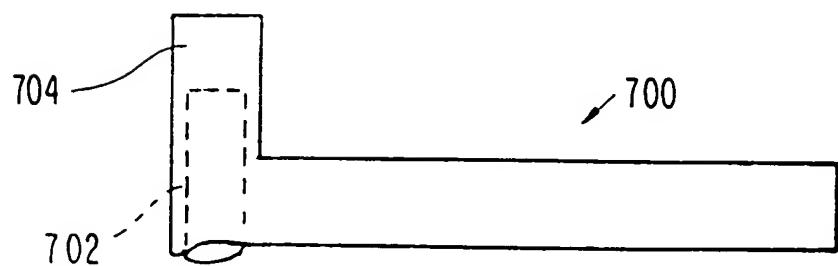


FIG. 38

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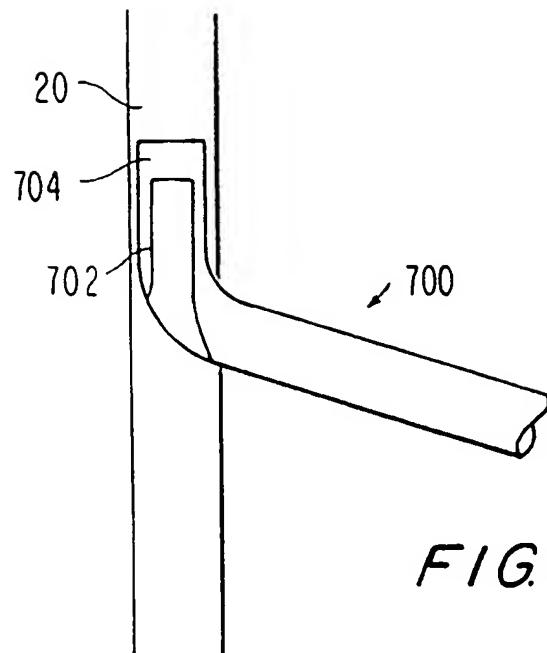


FIG. 39

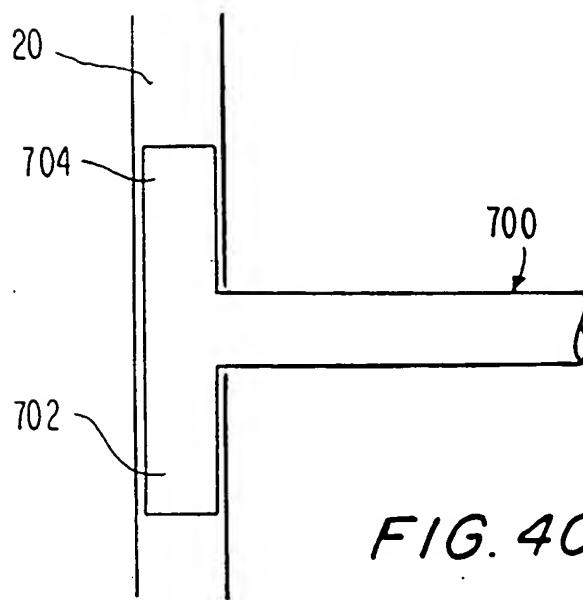


FIG. 40